

# Information

A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE OF NEWARK

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FREE

## CAN WE WIN WAR ON DRUGS?

### Narcotics Programs Agree on the Problem but Not on the Solution

By C. ALAN SIMMS

What is the plight of the Newark drug abuser today? Essentially no different from that of addicts everywhere. Most suffer from feelings of tension, boredom, a misdirected sense of adventure, and a desire to evade the grim realities of today's society.

However, drugs are no new thing. For centuries the Chinese had opium dens, the Middle East had hashish-filled water pipes, and Europe had cocaine-sniffers.

Narcotics have etched a path of human misery and pain across the earth; and today, in our accelerated high-tension society, the appeal of drugs is at a peak.

Why? According to a survey of Newark drug counselors, the availability of narcotics, the permissive atmosphere of society, the apparent inability of the younger generation to cope with social problems — all combine to set the stage for drug addiction to flourish in Newark, particularly among younger recruits.

The alarming reality is that thousands

of Newark youngsters are being stopped before they ever have a chance to develop into productive, intelligent human beings.

Statistics show the average age for the Newark addict is 25, and the average client of a treatment center is less than 20.

Dr. Jerome Jaffe, head of the Federal Special Action Offices for Drug Abuse Prevention, states there are 500,000 to 600,000 "addicts, users, and ex-addicts" of heroin in America. In Newark the number is about 20,000, with only 1,200

patient slots in the various treatment centers.

The question everyone really wants to raise is: What's being done? Most of us are familiar with the names Odyssey House, Integrity House, and DARE (Drug Addiction Rehabilitation Enterprise) to name a few, but how many others are there and what are they doing?

There are two types of treatment centers presently operating within the city: The in-patient or resident

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PHOTO BY AL JEFFRIES

#### A PET FOR CHRISTMAS?

These children have a hard time working as "snake charmers" at the Newark Museum — but they don't seem to mind. The python, at left, and boa constrictor are new additions to the "mini-zoo" at the Junior Museum, 43 Washington St.

#### ¿UN REGALITO DE NAVIDAD?

Estos niños parecen estar pasando trabajo en su rol de "encantadores de serpientes" en el Museo de Newark —aunque a ellos no les molesta. El pitón de la izquierda, y el boa constrictor son dos de las nuevas atracciones del "Mini-Zoológico" del Museo Junior, en el 43 de la Calle Washington.

## City Seeking Another Paper

Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson has appealed directly to 50 newspaper publishers around the country in an effort to attract a second daily paper to Newark.

The mayor, in letters to the publishers, urged them to fill the gap left by the closing of The Newark News last August.

The mayor's office has already received two expressions of interest — one from an established publisher and the other from a group of investors. City officials plan to meet with them and offer full cooperation in setting up any new paper here.

More than half the publishers

have responded. Most said they didn't have the money or the experience needed to make a go of a new paper here. Some said they were afraid of the labor troubles that beset The Newark News in recent years.

Gibson said he is not discouraged by the response, and intends to make "a couple more efforts" to attract another paper here.

"It would be to our benefit to have another paper," the mayor declared. "I'd like to see two or three here... We suffer from a lack of full newspaper coverage."

The mayor and other officials have expressed concern that the city's only daily paper, The Star-Ledger, serves a wide region and gives limited coverage to city events.

Before issuing appeals to out-of-town publishers the

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## CONSUMER AGENCY SAYS HAVE A WARY CHRISTMAS

Residents and shoppers, Christmas is upon us. If you're not financially prepared for it, the odds are against you surviving all the traps in local stores.

Commercialization is a term synonymous with Christmas, and this year the city's Consumer Affairs Project wants to help shoppers come out ahead in their task. This season is no time to shop impulsively; it is the season to utilize time-tested practices — good judgement, consideration and foresight.

Here are some tips:

When purchasing toys, see if there are any sharp edges. Is it easily broken? Brittle? What about the electrical wiring, if any... is it safe? Are the toys non-toxic?

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## Hospital Battles Grim Reputation

By TOM SKINNER

Many poor people in Newark dread the very name of Martland Hospital. They call it the worst hospital in the city. What's more, they refer to it, disparagingly, as "the slaughter-house" or "the butcher shop."

"The best thing that hospital can do is close down," one black man said. "Why don't they just give blacks and Puerto Ricans in Newark a first aid kit and let them die on their own?"

But Martland's newly-appointed director, Mrs. Florence Gaynor, expresses optimism about improvements in the hospital's patient care.

"I can sense a turning around in the care given at Martland," she said, "and the New Jersey Medical School has in the past few years made real progress in the upgrading of its staff, equipment and facilities."

And yet, the health problems in the city are almost beyond solution. Here's a glimpse of the dismal situation:

No other city in America tops Newark in the number of babies who die in the first year. The same is true of young mothers who die in child birth and teen-agers who contract tuberculosis.

Apparently, Martland became known as "the slaughter house" or "the butcher shop" because it is always the scene of blood.

Gunshot wounds, stab wounds, slashed throats, ripped stomachs — these are routine emergencies at Martland. The state-run hospital, formerly a city institution located in the poverty-ridden Central Ward, handles 90 per cent of health problems affecting Newark's poor.

But what Mrs. Gaynor says is true, to a point. Officials claim vast improvements in health care to the local community since the

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## Aquí Se Habla ESPAÑOL

En esta edición INFORMACION contiene los siguientes artículos de especial interés para los lectores de habla Española:

— Raúl Dávila entrevista a Jacinto Marrero como nuevo director ejecutivo de la Conferencia Nacional de Cristianos y Judíos en Nueva Jersey. Marrero, Puertorriqueño, expresa su perspectiva para los Puertorriqueños en esta área. (Página 3).

— Columna de Hilda Hidalgo sobre la inmigración Puertorriqueña en comparación con la inmigración Europea del pasado. "Grito Boricua" está escrito en Español e Inglés. (Página 6).

— Reseña y crítica de la producción teatral "¿Quién le Teme a Virginia Woolf?," protagonizando Raúl Dávila. Mónica Rojas escribe en español y Tom Skinner en Inglés. (Página 14).

— Página completa del reporte que hace Gloria del Toro, en Español e Inglés, sobre el Programa de Educación Bilingüe en las escuelas de Newark. El artículo ilustrado está en la Página 17.

## Inside Information

This year-end issue of INFORMATION is our biggest yet. We have 20 pages this time — four more than in our earlier issues. We also have bigger, easier-to-read type. Once again all the material was set in type and laid out by our own staff.

On inside pages you'll find articles in English, Spanish and Italian. Editorials, letters and columns are on Pages 4, 5 and 6, and there's a photo centerfold on Pages 10 and 11.

Next issue we'll print winning entries in our writing contest. Until then, our staff wishes you all the best for the holidays. □



# WILL McGOVERN LANDSLIDE HURT NEWARK?

A landslide for George McGovern?

Yes, it happened — right here in Newark.

While the Democratic candidate was being trampled by President Nixon across the country, he managed to carry Newark by more than 23,000 votes.

And now the big question for the next four years is: Will Newark suffer because it was so far out of step with most of the nation's voters?

Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson doesn't think so. He says he doesn't expect Newark to lose out on any federal programs or

funds because the city supported McGovern — or because the mayor campaigned for him.

"I don't think Nixon will be vindictive," the mayor said, although he noted that many people seem to worry about it. He added: "I think the decisions in Washington will be based on needs, and if we talk about need, Newark has to get as much as anyone else."

McGovern took 63 per cent of the vote in Newark. He apparently benefited from a straight party-line Democratic vote, particularly in black neighborhoods.

McGovern swept the Central and South wards by 6 to 1; carried the East and West wards, and lost the North Ward by less than 2,000.

The Democratic nominee was cut by ticket-splitting in white areas like Forest Hill, Vailsburg and the Ironbound. But in black sections McGovern generally ran ahead of his ticket.

It was another banner year for Democrats in Newark — except in the North Ward. In that ward the three Italian candidates for freeholder — two of them Republicans — topped the

results.

A surprisingly strong race was made by Paul Krebs, the Democratic opponent of longtime Sen. Clifford P. Case. Krebs drew 65 per cent of the vote, and carried all five wards. Case, a liberal Republican who campaigned little, ran slightly better than Nixon in black areas, but trailed the President in white areas.

The biggest vote-getter, however, was Rep. Peter W. Rodino, the veteran Democrat from the 10th district. Although his district was redrawn to include the entire city, Rodino coasted to a 13th term with 82 per cent of the Newark vote over a little-known Republican challenger.

The Democratic candidates also carried the county supervisor and freeholder races by margins of 2 to 1, with strong ethnic support for the three Italians and for the only black, Donald Payne, the South Ward Democratic chairman.

Gibson, asked about the results, said he is concerned about Nixon's plans for the second term. "If the policies of the past four years are continued," he said, "it's bad news for the cities and it's bad news for the country."

The mayor said race was

probably a key but concealed factor in the presidential race. "We in this country are not really liberal," Gibson said. "Nixon recognizes that."

In the 1950s and 1960s, the mayor went on, "it was fashionable to be for civil rights... to feel sorry for the guys with the fire hoses turned on them... But it's not popular today to start talking about civil rights... The tide of acceptance has changed."

Gibson headed McGovern's task force on urban affairs, and also made the nominating speech for the ill-fated Sen. Thomas Eagleton as Vice presidential candidate. It was the first time in his two years at City Hall that Gibson was active in a major campaign.

"I'll probably go right back to being nonpartisan," he declared, and he disavowed any interest in any role in the Democratic Party. "I'm not a party man," he declared. "I never believed all of the guys on this line are better than the guys on that line."

Still to be seen, meanwhile, is whether the men who control the flow of federal dollars to Newark will pay any attention to the city's emphatic rejection of the President.

## Thousands Lost Votes after Moving

Thousands of Newark residents may have lost their right to vote in this year's election because they didn't notify the Essex County Commissioner of Registration of their change of address.

There were 17,000 names on this year's challenge list — which is made up after the post office has returned sample ballots that couldn't be delivered. Those on the list can't vote unless they go to the Hall of Records on Election Day — and many don't have the time or transportation to do that.

Many voters complained this year that the county had too few clerks and lawyers on duty, and the clerks failed to inform those who were challenged of their right to get a voting order from a judge.

The problem is particularly acute in Newark, where many people move frequently. If they move more than 40 days before an election and don't notify the county, they may lose their right to vote.

Anyone who has moved or plans to move is urged to notify the Commissioner of Registration in the Hall of Records (961-7065) as soon as possible. ■

## Miles Pierden Voto al Mudarse

Es posible que miles de residentes de Newark hayan perdido el derecho a votar en las elecciones de este año, debido a que no notificaron a tiempo su cambio de dirección al Comisionado de Matrículas de la Junta de Elecciones del Condado de Essex.

Este año aparecieron más de 17,000 nombres en la lista recusable, la cual se hizo después que las oficinas de correos devolvieron a la Junta de Elecciones las muestras de papeletas que fueron enviadas con direcciones erróneas. Aquellas personas que aparecen en la lista no pueden votar a no ser que vayan al Hall Records (Centro de Archivos) el día de las elecciones, y muchos carecen de tiempo o la transportación para cumplir con esto.

El problema es particularmente notorio en Newark, donde gran número de personas cambian de residencia. Si una persona se ha mudado por más de cuarenta (40) días antes de una elección sin notificar al condado, perderá el derecho al voto. Por tal razón aconsejamos que aquellos residentes que tengan planes de mudarse, o que se hayan mudado recientemente, lo notifiquen al Comisionado de Matrículas en el Centro de Archivos (Hall of Records), llamando al teléfono 961-7065 lo más pronto posible. ■

## Planned Variations Council of 27 Widens Model Cities

# New Unit Oversees \$18 Million

A new 27-member Citizens Advisory Board has begun reviewing plans for some \$18 million in Model Cities and Planned Variations funds.

The board — with 18 members named by Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson and nine chosen by city councilmen — will aid in the extension of Model Cities programs to all sections of the city.

The new board replaces the Model Neighborhood Council, which had overseen projects in parts of the Central, West and North wards since 1968. The board will advise the mayor and council, who have final say over local projects.

As one of 20 Planned Variations cities, Newark can now provide certain Model Cities services throughout the city. In addition, the mayor now has the right to review all applications for federal funds in the city, and the federal government is cutting red tape in its handling of applications. Planned Variations is a step toward federal revenue sharing with the cities.

"A lot of work has to be done," David Dennison, director of the Mayor's Policy and Review Office, told the new board at its recent swearing-in. There is still \$5 million to be spent from the

first-year P.V. grant of last April, and \$7 million more will be available next April.

In addition, Dennison said, some \$5.6 million in Model Cities grants must also be reviewed by the board.

Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson told the board members: "This is the beginning of a new era of participation in programs and planning for programs in the City of Newark." He said the

board will have a "shared responsibility" with him and the councilmen to see that federal money goes where it is most needed.

He noted the board represents many groups and interests, but he warned its members are "going to be in real trouble" if they work only for the interests of their individual groups.

Since there is not enough

money to go around, Gibson said, "you're going to have to make some hard decisions about what is approved and what isn't... You're going to be put under all kinds of pressures by various groups..."

Council President Louis Turco took up the theme, and said the money wouldn't be enough even to fix the city's overloaded sewers. "We're going

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## New Health Center Starting Operations

The Timothy Still Memorial Center, a health maintenance organization (HMO) in Newark, has opened new offices at Bergen Street and Avon Avenue.

The center, housed

temporarily in quarters donated by Warner-Lambert Corp., is undertaking an analysis of the health of area residents and their interest in participating in an HMO.

The center's screening unit will examine and treat many residents who had been polled during the interviewing process. Warner-Lambert is providing a mobile unit, and United Hospitals will assume responsibility for all necessary ambulatory care. In January, work will begin on the permanent facility, a \$1.5 million, 40,000 square-foot building.

The center is named for the late Timothy Still, a black community leader who died in 1968. He was the president of the city's antipoverty agency, the United Community Corp.

The doctors and dentists who have participated in the planning of the center during the past four years have affirmed their commitment to improving health care available for Newark residents.

According to the group's president, Dr. William C. Barnes, by 1974 the center will:

- Provide pre-paid or fee-for-services group practice to all subscribers in its program;
- Assist poor residents who are not included in public health insurance and cannot afford to join private plans;
- Educate subscribers about the availability and practice of preventive medicine;
- Provide job training in paramedical services to area clerks, typists, and computer operators.



Local singers and musicians entertained Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson and top-ranking city officials at a special dinner in the Newark Museum.

Cantantes y músicos locales entretienen al Alcalde Kenneth A. Gibson y a altos oficiales municipales durante una comida especial en el Museo.



# CHOOSING A NEW POLICE DIRECTOR

## Mayor Asks Support for Lt. Edward Kerr

Here is the full text of Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson's statement to the City Council on the appointment of Lt. Edward Kerr as police director. Kerr, a 14-year veteran of the Newark Police Department, will replace John L. Redden as director on Jan. 1. His permanent appointment to the position requires City Council approval.

It is indeed unusual that I would address the Municipal Council in an open letter. However, the magnitude and importance of this appointment is something which I consider must be shared with all of the citizens of the City of Newark. In the final analysis, it is their safety, security and advancement which we are discussing.

Since John Redden made his request to return to his former post, I have spent every available moment thinking about the appointment of a new director. During my deliberations, and knowing the council's desire for me to ask Mr. Redden to reconsider his position, I took as many factors into consideration as I am capable of doing. Among these factors was the Municipal Council's request

that I seek a means by which to retain Mr. Redden as Police Director. It was my decision to allow his action to stand without any persuasion from the Office of the Mayor.

I am therefore going to appoint a new director. Hoping that the Municipal Council will have faith in the fact that I have considered as many factors as possible, I would ask them to act on this appointment in light of Newark's total needs as opposed to how this appointment relates to one or two specific problems Newark is in the process of handling.

I feel certain that former police director Redden, with his high caliber of professional integrity, will do all within his power to enable the City of Newark to make a smooth transition from one director to another. Moreover, I have faith in the fact that this will be made easy for Mr. Redden, who is capable of analyzing the high professional quality of the man I have selected.

I have maintained a deaf ear to those who  
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## Have a Wary Christmas! (Continued)

Clothing should be non-flammable, especially for children. How is the garment made? Is the proper cleaning method indicated on the label? Will you be able to return the garment if it is the wrong size?

When purchasing large items and contract is involved, read it before you sign. Never sign a contract in black. Know all the terms - interest, payments, warranty, guarantees, etc. before signing.

Ask yourself: Does it cover the entire product or certain parts? Who is responsible for repairs? Who pays for repairs? Parts? Labor? Shipping charges? How long does the warranty or guarantee last on the entire product? On individual parts?

Shop at reputable stores. Find out about their refund policies. Compare quality as well as price.

Beware of "Bait Advertising", in which merchants try to lure consumers into the store to purchase something other than the advertised item, or to buy a similar item at a higher price.

If the advertiser will not show you what he has advertised and still continues to advertise the product, then the chances are he is using a form of bait advertising to sell higher-priced merchandise.

In such cases you can check with the Consumer Affairs Project at 449 Central Ave. (481-5000). If the merchant has violated the law, the state office of Consumer Protection at 1100 Raymond Blvd. (648-3622) can take action. You can also get advice from the Better Business Bureau at 671 Broad St. (643-3025), a private organization.

Below is a list of items recalled by the federal government because of their potential danger to children. The Consumer Affairs Project advises the shopper to use this list and its shoppers' tip on bait advertising to help make the holidays safe as well as merry.

Dangerous items which should not be sold or bought include:

Stahlwood Toy Mfg. Co. Inc., New York City - cradle exerciser; Dolly suction toy; Humpty Dumpty rattle; spring rattles; Chickee play ball; Tinkle Flower suction toy.

Sanitoy Inc., Palisades Park, N.J. - Little Softee squeeze toy; baby rattle; Playful Polly play ball; Whirllee Whirl suction toy.

F.W. Woolworth Co., New York City - Lili Doll (made in Italy); assorted vinyl squeeze toys with squeakers in base.

E.J. Korvette, New York City - Baby's Musical Nursery Carousel (an Alps toy made in Japan). □

## NEW LIFE IN AN OLD BREWERY

By CHARLES MOORE

Do you remember the old king - the Krueger Brewery statue? How it stood bedecked in royal robes with a mug of beer raised in hand.

Well, the brewery has been closed for a long time now. The company has moved on, but part of the old warehouse complex still remains and, surprisingly, continues to serve the surrounding community.

A sizable portion of the building has been renovated to house the North Jersey Community Union. This is just what its name suggests - a community union. Believing that the organizing and bargaining techniques of organized labor could be effectively applied to the city and its communities, NJCU was formed by a group of international unions with the support of neighborhood people.

Through collective bargaining and action the community union seeks to concentrate the efforts of plain people toward a better way of life.

Needs were first identified in long and frequent sessions in neighborhood homes, and then means for accomplishing fulfillment of those needs were sought. Kenneth Peterson, executive director of the community union, and Shirley Davis, the union's organizational director, helped fashion the

programs which would meet the needs of the elderly, the needy, and working parents.

Slowly the physical being of the community union grew to life with programs for day care, manpower, legal services, senior aides, new careers in mental health, and a comprehensive neighborhood health center.

By uniting people of similar circumstances, the staff and residents moved to eliminate common problems in health and child care, legal services, guidance and counseling of families.

Self-help is not discussed or even preached at NJCU, but the place is a living example of that philosophy. And even now when the very successful Health Care Center is barely alive and without visible means of financial support, one gets the feeling that these deserving people have carried a tremendous load thus far and are now in need of outside assistance.

Ken Peterson and Ms. Davis must be magicians or perhaps both were born under very lucky stars. In just two short years they have managed to convert an old brewery warehouse, develop a series of vital programs of community service, and establish a highly commendable track record, not to mention the credibility and quality of the services offered by the NJCU.

But, must all good things come to an end? If we judge from the case of the health care center of the community union, then apparently they must.

The health care center grew out of a \$200,000 grant through the N.J. College of Medicine and Dentistry from the State Department of Community Affairs. This seed money and the honest determination of lots of hard-working staff and residents enabled the group to obtain contracts for continuance of the programs from the Federal Office of Economic Opportunity.

However, the financial support from OEO was withdrawn effective Oct. 31. Left high and dry by this unexpected move, the union has struggled to remain alive and continue functioning.

What effect will the loss of the union have on the community? We sought out comments from patients of the health care center, from staffers of the union itself, and area residents. "It will be a personal loss to me," said Winnie Jones, mother and resident of the target area, who through her involvement and employment with the union has not only managed to move off welfare rolls, but has also acquired high school equivalency diploma through Project DEEP and is

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## Un Vivo Ejemplo • JACINTO MARRERO • A Living Example

Por RAUL DAVILA

"Yo le veo un gran porvenir a los Puertorriqueños en esta Nación." Jacinto Marrero se volvió para contestarme. Hay algo en este 'jibaro aguzao' que impresiona al recién conocido... algo que agrada y que inspira confianza. Tal vez sea esa seguridad en sí mismo retratada en su amplia sonrisa, y la pasmosa sencillez con que su brillantez intelectual asoma a su animada conversación, apuntalada con gestos y detalles de esa hospitalidad característica de los que llevamos "la mancha de plátano, piel adentro."

"Claro está," aclara, "hay porvenir para los que saben y quieren aprovechar las numerosas oportunidades que se ofrecen aquí."

Al escucharle, no pude dejar de pensar que él mismo, Marrero, es un vivo ejemplo de sus propias palabras.

¿Quién es? ¿Cómo se formó este joven líder que durante los

últimos tres años dirigiera la Oficina de la Conferencia Nacional de Judíos y Cristianos de Brooklyn, con tanto acierto, y que recientemente fuera nombrado Director Ejecutivo para esta Organización eb la región de Nueva Jersey?

Marrero, quien naciera en Puerto Rico hace 39 años, es un veterano de la guerra de Corea, donde sirviera con la División Número 24 de Infantería, obteniendo la Medalla de la Guerra Koreana y la Medalla de la Legión Americana.

En 1959 obtuvo su grado de Bachiller en Administración Comercial con una concentración menor en Sociología del Colegio Hartwick en Oneonta, Nueva York. Continuó sus estudios de post-graduado en la Universidad de Puerto Rico, pasando luego a la Universidad de Nueva York a cursar estudios para obtener su



maestría en Relaciones Humanas.

Su labor en el campo educativo, tanto en Puerto Rico como en Estados Unidos, es extensa. En la Isla enseñó cursos de Escuela Superior en Historia de Puerto Rico, Español, Historia Americana y Sociología, y fue Director del Departamento de Estudios  
(Continúa en la Página 18)

By RAUL DAVILA

"I can see a great future for the Puerto Ricans in this country," Jacinto Marrero turned to answer me.

There is something about this "witty jibaro" that impresses new acquaintances; something that pleases and inspires trust. May be it is the way his self-confidence is reflected in his big smile and the astonishing simplicity with which his intellect shows up in his lively conversation, accentuated with gestures characteristic of us who have the "plantain stain" embedded deep in our skin.

"Of course," he explains, "there is a future for those who want to, and know how to, take advantage of the many opportunities which are offered here."

Marrero, himself, is a living example of what he preaches.

Who is this young leader, who for the past three years directed so successfully the

Brooklyn Office of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, and who was recently appointed executive director by this organization for the New Jersey Region? How was he formed?

Marrero, who was born in Puerto Rico 39 years ago, is a veteran of the Korean War, for which he was awarded the Korean War Medal and the American Legion Medal.

In 1959 he obtained his degree in Business Administration, which a Sociology minor, from Hartwick College in Oneonta, N.Y. He continued his post-graduate studies at the University of Puerto Rico, transferring afterwards to New York University, to get his Master in Human Relations.

His work in education, both in Puerto Rico and the United States, is vast. In the Island he taught courses in history of Puerto Rico, American history,  
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# Information

Editorial

## WHICH WAY?

The Newark Boys Chorus performed recently on Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson's "Newark and Reality" television program. The boys, both black and white, sang joyously about brotherhood. It was a beautiful show. It made you proud to be from Newark. It made you hopeful about our city's future.

But at the very same hour, on other television channels, news reporters were questioning various Newark leaders about the Kawaïda Towers controversy. There were nasty charges and threats. It was a grim spectacle. It made you wonder about the future of our city.

The contrast between these television images of Newark dramatizes the choice all of us must make as we move into 1973. What kind of city do we want? A city of peace and harmony, in the spirit of the young singers? Or a city of anger and hatred, in the mood of the fist-shakers and shouters?

Many people want to live and work in a city of orderly progress, where reason and good will prevail. But who wants a city of turmoil and trouble, where issues are decided by noise or force?

As the Kawaïda controversy shows, it's easy to divide people. At such times it's easy to forget that many of us agree on many things: The urgent need for low-cost housing throughout Newark, and the need to preserve attractive neighborhoods; the right of anyone to live anywhere he or she chooses, and the right of anyone to engage in peaceful protest. Yes, it's hard to meet all our needs and respect all our rights — but it's less hard if we really believe in a better city.

As we go through these holidays we can only hope for cooler heads and warmer hearts. And maybe we all should listen more closely — in spite of all the recent screaming — to the songs of our children. □

## ¿HACIA DONDE?

El Coro de Niños de Newark actuó recientemente en el programa de televisión del Alcalde Kenneth A. Gibson, "Newark y la Realidad."

Niños de la raza blanca y de la raza negra unieron sus voces alegremente por la hermandad. Fué un espectáculo hermoso. Algo que nos hizo sentir orgullosos de ser de Newark. Algo que arrojó alguna esperanza sobre el futuro de la ciudad.

Sin embargo, a la misma hora, en otros canales de televisión, los reporteros de los programas de noticias interrogaban a varios líderes de Newark sobre la controversia por las Torres Kawaïda. hubo acusaciones y amenazas desagradables. Fué un espectáculo decepcionante. Algo que nos hizo pensar sobre el futuro de la ciudad.

El contraste entre estas imágenes sobre Newark en la televisión dramatiza la elección que debemos hacer al llegar el año de 1973. ¿Qué clase de ciudad queremos? ¿Una Ciudad llena de paz y armonía, como el espíritu de los pequeños cantores? ¿O una ciudad de iras y odios, según el ánimo de los que reclaman con el puño cerrado y gritan?

Muchas personas desean vivir y trabajar en una ciudad donde existe un progreso ordenado, donde la razón y la buena voluntad prevalezca. Pero, ¿quién desea una ciudad llena de disturbios y problemas, donde los asuntos públicos se deciden mediante ruidos y violencia?

Como lo demuestra la controversia provocada por las Torres Kawaïda, es fácil dividir la gente. En estas ocasiones es fácil olvidarnos de que muchos de nosotros estamos de acuerdo sobre muchas cosas: la necesidad urgente de viviendas a bajo costo a través de la ciudad, así como la necesidad de preservar nuestros vecindarios atractivos; el derecho de cada cual a vivir donde quiera que él o ella lo deseen, y el derecho de cada cual a protestar pacíficamente. Es difícil de cumplir con todas nuestras necesidades y respetar todos nuestros derechos — pero es más difícil cuando en realidad creemos en forjar una mejor ciudad.

Tengamos la esperanza de que pasemos nuestras fiestas navideñas con espíritu más sossegado y corazones más fervientes... y que, tal vez, todos escuchemos con mayor atención — el cántico de nuestros niños. □

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I HOPE YOU BROUGHT SOME GOODIES!!



Stan Winters

## Around Our Town

People of common sense ought to cool the furor over construction of an apartment house at 129-141 Lincoln Avenue before somebody gets hurt. Surely none of the combatants wants blood on his hands, yet blood may flow if racial slurs and polarization tactics are pushed much further.

Racism is a dangerous game whether the players are white, brown, or black. Certain headline hunters and power-thirsty spirits love to bask in the warm rays of TV lamps regardless of the consequences for other people. One may momentarily advance his political or literary career or avenge an ancient grudge, but 383,000 Newarkers will pay the price. If ever calm, logic, and statesmanship were needed it is now, when grave fiscal and environmental problems that affect all citizens cry out for solution.

Public officials with North Ward constituencies and running with the protesters against Kawaïda Towers have apparently forgotten their oaths to uphold the Constitutions of New Jersey and the United States, which affirm the right of all citizens to enjoy full civil rights and to own property wherever they choose. Among those opposing the right of Kawaïda's multiracial sponsors to erect an apartment house are men who have shouted for "law and order" in the past but now forget the law and provoke disorder.

When emotions run high, symbols like alleged challenges to one's backbone, family, manhood, and neighborhood become all-important. Emotions and symbols cloud substantial issues and divert public attention from them. There is hardly a vocal protagonist on either side of the current crisis who has not, in his civic activity, fueled emotionalism and divisiveness and raised a storm over symbols. The political jockeying for favored positions in the city election campaign of 1974 is another motive at work.

One argument advanced against Kawaïda Towers is that its tax exemption will hurt the homeowner. The practice of granting exemptions, and accepting instead annual payments of 15 per cent of rentals, began under ex-Mayor Addonizio. Over 15 exemptions were approved by the City Council in 1971-72 without public opposition. Without such exemptions no new housing will be built and land will lie idle. The City Council majority, by voting to repeal the Kawaïda Towers exemption, indulged in a symbolic gesture which further undermines that body's credibility. How can anyone seeking to build in Newark now be certain that the clearance and subsidies he needs will be forthcoming?

What really clobbered the Newark homeowner was the State Assembly's rejection last July of Governor Cahill's proposed income tax. As Assemblyman (and North Ward Councilman) Frank Megaro then noted, under the state-wide income tax Newark would have received payments for publicly used land and added state funds, with a virtual ceiling on further local property tax increases. The income tax was defeated. For the record here is how local assemblymen voted: In favor of income tax: Megaro, Ronald Owens,

George Richardson. Against income tax: Anthony Imperiale.

Some objectors may sincerely fear Kawaïda's impact upon the neighborhood (although the chief spokesmen don't live near Lincoln Avenue). Will local public schools have room to absorb new children? Are recreational facilities sufficient? Is there adequate off-street parking? These questions can be answered factually, if facts will serve any useful purpose. It would be a blunder to erect a 16-story building in any part of Newark without expanding public services. For years Central Ward residents were victimized by this sort of neglect while the Newark Housing Authority opened high-rise apartments long before schools, playgrounds, and stores were available to serve incoming families. Such lack of coordination should not be repeated.

One man questioned me about the quality of Kawaïda Towers' construction. With its 210 apartments and with \$6.4 million available for all expenses, Kawaïda may skimp on materials to cope with sky-high costs (normally \$25-30,000 a unit). Such skimping could result in expensive operating and maintenance expenses later on, but if the building plans meet local codes and state standards, that should not deter construction. In Newark cheap material never has deterred construction, as tenants in inferior-quality apartments built by certain developers can testify.

The Kawaïda protests possibly reflect feelings that North Ward people are "out" of city affairs after years of being "in." Whether these feelings are justified or not (and there are plenty of people from the ward who never were "in" and are still not "in"), they exist and are being exploited to the hilt. Concerned institutions and city agencies should somehow respond to insure that citizens of all wards are being treated as fairly as possible.

When ground was broken on Nov. 4 for the Clinton Hill Community Gardens project in the South Ward, Councilman Earl Harris greeted the audience in behalf of the City Council. He hailed the government-financed, family-oriented project with: "Right on! Avanti! Avanti!"

Congressman Peter Rodino followed Harris to the microphone. With good humor the congressman repeated, "Avanti! Avanti!" Then he turned toward Harris and said, "It's really wonderful to see such an Italian-spirited black man."

To borrow the thrust of Congressman Rodino's phrase, it would be wonderful to see public-spirited North Ward men step forward to cool the Kawaïda Towers controversy. Their example of civic pride, personal courage, and common sense would help win over emotionalism and demagoguery. The whole city would be inspired by such leadership, and the public would get facts and action to which it is entitled. ■

STANLEY WINTERS, a former neighborhood activist in the Clinton Hill section, teaches history at Newark College of Engineering, and serves on the advisory board of the Office of Newark Studies.



# 6 Portuguese Community Asks Recognition, Too

Following are parts of a speech by Mrs. Elvira Rodrigues, president of the Portuguese-American Scholarship Foundation, at a recent meeting of the Newark Board of Education:

Due to the large influx of Portuguese and Brazilian immigrants to this country, many of them have come to Newark and settled in the Ironbound area among their relatives and friends. The percentage of the Portuguese population's children in our schools has increased, even though the total enrollment has decreased, as in the case of Lafayette Street School.

Forty-nine per cent of the enrollment at Lafayette Street School is of Portuguese descent. There is one teacher to assist, one teacher and one aide that are Portuguese; at Ann Street School it is about 50 per cent with one teacher and one aide that are Portuguese; at Hawkins Street School it is about 20 per cent, with no Portuguese teachers or aides; at Wilson Avenue School it is about 50 per cent, with no Portuguese teachers and one aide; at Oliver Street School it is about 40 per cent, with one Portuguese teacher and one aide; at East Side High School it is about 35 per cent, with 4 Portuguese teachers and no aides.

The major problem confronting the children, parents and teachers is the language barrier.

We seek, need and demand certified and qualified teachers of the same ethnic backgrounds for these children, sensitive to their needs, in order to communicate with the children and their parents."

A child coming from a foreign country is frightened and does not know what to expect. The teacher and the administrator being of the same ethnic background, can communicate directly with the child and his parents; therefore, eliminating the need for a child interpreter who sometimes does not give the correct interpretation (especially when it's a disciplinary problem) in fear of revenge from the troubled child.

When students arrive in this country, around the age of 15, they are placed anywhere from sixth to eighth grade. Some of them, when getting to high school, are discouraged and drop out. Others graduate at 19 and 20 years of age. They should be placed according to age and knowledge of what they learned in Portugal.

There is a need that report cards be printed in English, Spanish and Portuguese, so parents can have a better understanding of the children's marks.

Why do our children have to be put in a bi-lingual program and learn Spanish instead of English? The best alternative is to teach them English immediately with Portuguese speaking teachers helping them. Bi-lingual programs should be reserved for Spanish students, and those who desire it...

As parents and concerned citizens, we urge you to concern yourselves with the sensitivity of our children. By this we mean *all* children!

As taxpayers, we are paying our share to have quality education by qualified teachers in the Ironbound...

Remember our motto: Our children's need for quality education comes first! ■

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

To the Editor:

I had the first opportunity to read your paper, the October edition, and I must say I learned a few things about our City of Newark, of which I have been a resident all of my life.

I was glad to see that someone else recognized the sore spot on Central Avenue, corner of So. 10th St., which is supposed to be a playground. You titled it correctly as a "junkyard."

We the residents of this block have made several attempts on Saturday mornings during the summer to clean it out, but found that in two or three days it was dirty again. There is no control over this play area; it is continuously littered with garbage, bottles and cans of all kind.

This playground was rejected but Model Cities gave someone a job and now we have an eyesore. There is nothing in the playground but old wooden blocks and old tires, which seem to be rotting from weather conditions. Next time you're in our block take a look at the vacant lot in the middle of the block; it is a bigger junkyard.

Why can't Model Cities build us a child care center or some other useful facilities? I think it is a waste of good money which could be provided for more useful purposes.

Mrs. Rose Conyers, President  
South 10th Street Block Assn.

To the Editor:

I had my doubts about your paper at first, but let me now congratulate you on a wonderful job, and especially for getting a first-rate writer like Nathan Heard to do a column. He does make one think, and to have come from the background he did serves to make black people proud as well as hopeful.

Keep up the good work.

Samuel Carter  
57 Mercer St.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

We welcome letters from our readers, and we'll publish as many as we can each month. You can write about anything you want to, but please try to keep your letter short and to the point.

Please print or type your letter, and include your name and address. Send your letters to INFORMATION Newspaper, 45 Branford Place, Newark, N.J. 07102.

## CARTAS AL EDITOR

Le damos la bienvenida a las cartas de nuestros lectores, y prometemos publicar algunas de ellas cada mes. Usted puede escribirnos sobre cualquier tema, pero por favor, trate de mantener su carta corta y al punto. Aquellas cartas que se reciben en español serán traducidas al inglés y publicadas en ambos idiomas.

Por favor escribanos en letra tipo imprenta o a máquina, e incluyan su nombre y dirección. Envíe sus cartas al periódico INFORMACION, 45 Branford Place, Newark, N.J. 07102.

Hilda Hidalgo

## ¡Grito Boricua!



¿Quiénes son los Puertorriqueños que vienen a Newark? ¿Qué hace la Inmigración Puertorriqueña diferente a otras grandes inmigraciones a los Estados Unidos?

La inmigración Puertorriqueña es la inmigración del avión de propulsión a chorro y del comprar a plazos. Puerto Rico está a la vuelta de la esquina. Tres y media a ocho horas de vuelo de cualquier punto de los Estados Unidos, un paquete pronto asegura el pasaje. Si es relativamente fácil venir, es relativamente fácil regresar. Muchos Puertorriqueños hacen simplemente eso. Por eso yo llamo la inmigración Puertorriqueña una de hoy aquí, mañana allá.

Hay algunos que miran la inmigración puertorriqueña al continente como otro de esos influjos étnicos migratorios que caracterizaron las décadas de los mil ochocientos. Basados en esa perspectiva errónea, esas personas creen que "el tiempo" se hará cargo de la asimilación de los Boricuas por la corriente de la vida americana... nuestro acento desapareciendo, nuestro color canela destiñéndose.

La inmigración Puertorriqueña al continente de los Estados Unidos está caracterizada por muchos factores que la hacen diferente a cualquier otra; es única. Estos factores hay que entenderlos integrando las perspectivas que nos enseña la historia, la cultura, la psicología, la tecnología y la sociología. Físicamente, el Puertorriqueño está viviendo en los muchos barrios-ghettos de los Estados Unidos; psicológica y emocionalmente vive en su pueblo o barrio de Puerto Rico.

A diferencia de los inmigrantes europeos de los mil ochocientos, los Puertorriqueños no vienen a los Estados Unidos con el deseo de convertirse en "Americanos". Los Europeos contemplaban obtener el "status ciudadano." Esto conllevaba tomar clases en "americanismo" y eventualmente convertirse en americanos. Los Puertorriqueños son ciudadanos americanos de nacimiento y no tienen el deseo de sacrificar su cultura Puertorriqueña a favor del "americanismo". El Congreso de los Estados Unidos unilateralmente y sin consultar al pueblo puertorriqueño, otorgó a los Boricuas la ciudadanía americana en 1917, justo a tiempo para poder reclutarles en el Ejército durante la primera guerra mundial.

En un promedio de tres o cuatro horas el Puertorriqueño es transportado de un ambiente cultural familiar y amigable (el puertorriqueño) a un extraño y hostil (el americano). No hay un viaje largo que ayude a prepararse a la separación. Al aterrizar, los conflictos, las emociones mixtas son muy crudas. Si venimos en invierno, el cuerpo recibe el impacto de un cambio violento de 30 a 40 grados de diferencia en temperatura.

Los Puertorriqueños somos "gente de sentimientos". Esta habilidad, de sentir y expresar nuestros sentimientos abiertamente, la consideramos como un valor positivo de nuestra cultura. Esto está en conflicto con los valores de sentimientos reservados del anglosajón. Las miradas y a veces las palabras hostiles llevan el mensaje "Puertorricans are not nice." La reacción del Puertorriqueño es la de sentirse herido y rechazado.

La cultura Puertorriqueña se caracteriza por su hospitalidad. "Esta es su casa," no es una simple expresión idiomática de cortesía, sino un hecho de corazón. Y esta promesa se cumple... aunque el casero, o la autoridad del casero no lo quiera. Los puertorriqueños no miden su hospitalidad en términos de conveniencia, número de habitaciones, camas, etc. Los recién llegados son acomodados indefinidamente, y con frecuencia, con amigos y familiares. Y otra vez, la hospitalidad del Puertorriqueño se ve malinterpretada por la cultura dominante y catalogada como un valor negativo, y se le critica porque su hogar está ilegalmente super-habitado y ofrece condiciones insalubres de vivienda, etc.

Los inmigrantes Europeos vinieron en olas, con grandes concentraciones de un grupo en particular, llegando en un momento específico de la historia y luego disminuyendo; de modo que aquellos que llegaban más tarde, encontraban a sus paisanos ya en camino de la asimilación. Por ende, éstos encontraban que era más fácil y rápido el proceso de asimilar. Este no es el caso de los Puertorriqueños. Mientras los Puertorriqueños continúan siendo una pobre colonia explotada, los Boricuas continuarán yendo y viniendo a los Estados Unidos Continentales. □

Who are the Puerto Ricans coming to Newark? What makes the Puerto Rican immigration different from other mass migrations to U.S.A.? This Grito Boricua and the next one will try to answer two questions.

The Puerto Rican immigration is the immigration of the jet age and installment buying. Six to eight hours away from almost any point in the Eastern United States, a nominal down payment procures passage. It is relatively easy to come in; it is relatively easy to go back. So, many Puerto Ricans do just that. This in-and-out is what I call a "commuters' immigration."

There are those who look at the Puerto Rican immigration to the mainland as another one of those migratory ethnic influxes that characterized decades of the 1800s. Based on this erroneous perception, they visualize "time" taking care of Boricuas' assimilation into the mainstream of American life... their accent disappearing, their brownness bleaching out.

The Puerto Rican immigration to the United States mainland is characterized by many factors which make it unlike any other; it is unique. These factors have to be looked at and understood by integrating history, culture, psychology, technology, and sociology. Physically, the Puerto Rican is living in the many barrios-ghettos of the United States; psychologically and emotionally, he lives in his barrio or pueblo in Puerto Rico.

Unlike European migrants of the 1800s, Puerto Ricans do not come to the United States with the desire of becoming "Americans." Europeans looked forward to achieving "citizen status." This meant taking "Americanization" classes and eventually becoming American. Puerto Ricans are American citizens by birthright and they have no desire to sacrifice their culture in favor of "Americanism." The United States Congress, unilaterally and without consulting the Puerto Rican people, made Puerto Ricans United States citizens in 1917 just in time to be able to conscript them into the army in World War I.

In an average of three to four hours the Puerto Rican is transported from a familiar friendly culture (Puerto Rican) to a strange and hostile environment (American). There is no long journey to work out the separation. As he deplanes, the conflicts, the ambivalent feelings are very raw. If the move takes place in the winter the body receives the sudden shock of 30 to 40 degrees of difference in temperature.

Puerto Ricans are "feeling people". This ability to feel and express feelings openly we view as a positive value of our culture. This value is in conflict with the Anglo values of reservation of feelings. The hostile glances, and sometimes the hostile words carry the message "Puerto Rican are not nice." The Puerto Rican reaction is to feel hurt and rejected.

Puerto Rican culture is characterized by hospitality. "Esta es su casa" (This is your home) is not just a polite idiom but a heartfelt commitment. This commitment is honored, landlord and leases notwithstanding. Puerto Ricans do not correlate hospitality with convenience, number of rooms, beds, etc. The newcomer or newcomers are often housed indefinitely with friends or relatives. Puerto Rican hospitality is again translated by the dominant culture and awarded a negative value: illegal overcrowding, unhealthy living conditions, etc.

The European migrants came in ethnic spurts, large concentration of a particular group coming at one point in history and then tapering off so those who trickle in at a later period find their former countrymen already on the road to assimilation. They too, therefore, find it both easier and expedient to assimilate. This is not the case for Puerto Ricans. As long as Puerto Rico remains an exploited poor colony, Boricuas will continue to commute in and out of continental United States. The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico reported that 93,230 Boricuas had moved to the mainland during the first eight months of 1970. The heaviest previous migration period was 1950 when an estimated 69,000 Puerto Ricans moved to the continental United States. □

HILDA HIDALGO, long in the forefront of Puerto Rican activities in Newark, is a professor of urban studies and chairman of that department at Livingston College of Rutgers University.





## Jim Cundari Sempre Avanti

Ralph Caruso came to Newark from Italy in 1904. Farmers were selling their crops at what is now the site of the Public Service building on Broad Street. Most of Bloomfield Avenue was vacant land. "The Italians helped build it," Ralph says. He came on a boat from a village which the townspeople called "Vinoza," so named because "We made the best wine in all of Italy."

Forty miles from New York Harbor the ship dropped anchor. Government officials came aboard to examine the immigrants for disease. They searched each new arrival to make certain he had brought the \$50 grub stake required to land in America. Just out of sight lay the Statue of Liberty, the script on its base inviting "The poor, the wretched, the homeless"; but "We couldn't land," says Ralph, "if we didn't have the \$50. They didn't want anyone to get off the boat and go on relief."

Ralph Caruso grew up in Newark's old First Ward in homes on Garside Street and Seventh Avenue built by Italian bricklayers. "They'll last forever," he boasts.

At 14 he worked in a factory on the Passaic River for 75 cents a day. "That was good money," he recalls, "because grown men took home only \$1.25 for 10 hours of labor." Ralph became a contractor. During the depression, he switched to machinist and tool maker. He is 78 years old and can still build things. He does his own renovation on his brick and frame home. "No one would do it like I want it," he says.

As a young man he would wander out of the Italian neighborhood on Seventh Avenue with Ida Travisano, the girl from Eighth Avenue. They'd walk up to the Roseville section where the Irish and white Anglo-Saxons lived. Ida remembers picking apples and cherries right from the trees which lined Roseville Avenue. "Ida, sweet as apple cida." They married. They worked hard. In 1940 they, too, moved to Roseville Avenue. They were the second Italian family on the block, and proud of it. They planted grass. They painted the front porch of their two-family house the colors of their homeland: green, white and red. They had "made it" in America. "The neighbors," Ralph recalls, "took a fit."

Today, Blacks and Puerto Ricans number among Ralph's neighbors. "We get along up here," says Mrs. Caruso. "I even learned Spanish by talking to the Cuban lady next door."

Ralph has a brother and Ida has three sisters who still live in Newark. But the Carusos' four children and 14 grandchildren have gone. The exodus of young Italians is part of an emerging pattern. Newlyweds don't move upstairs or next door any more. The tenants who live above Ralph and Ida are not Italian.

The Carusos could move to the suburbs with one their children. But "the city is better for old people," says Mrs. Caruso, "because we have everything around us. We've got a Shop-Rite and a drug store on one corner and a doctor and a church on the other."

"And," Ralph adds with a smile, "a funeral home across the street. If we moved to the suburbs, we'd have to take a plane back to Newark."

But what of the children who grow up and leave? — who take up residence in Verona, in Montclair and Wayne? Many leave because better job opportunities await them. Many seek better schools for their own kids. Most leave reluctantly. Almost all return. For visits, for family picnics, or for the Italian food which only Italian delicatessens and Italian bakeries can provide.

New York Magazine's Nicholas Pileggi calls them "Saturday ethnics." People who "return, after all, not only for the bread . . . but also to enjoy a weekend heritage that their education, bland wines and the English language have begun to deny them . . . It is only with a trunk filled with Italian market produce that a 'Saturday Italian' can face six days in the suburbs."

Ralph Caruso's grandson, Ralphie Junior, comes back from North Arlington. "He wants us to teach him Italian," says Mr. Caruso. It seems he goes to school with a nine-year-old classmate just off the boat from Italy. In Newark, Ralphie can learn something about himself that isn't taught in the schools. Here, we're all seven-day-a-week ethnics. We used to be "colored" or "Spanish" or "Italian-American." Now, we're Black, Puerto Rican, Greek, Polish, Italian. We're no longer hyphenated. We're beginning to regain the identities we once strove so mightily to give up.

We are Americans. We are Italians. City life makes all Newarkers more secure about who and what we are. The result is a city with a soul which is a composite of all of us. ■

JAMES CUNDARI is active in North Ward educational and cultural programs. He is also a lawyer and director of intergovernmental affairs for the City of Newark.

## Countdown in Contest

More than 150 Newark high school students have entered INFORMATION's writing contest. Winners will be announced in next month's issue.

The deadline for entering was Nov. 30. The topic was "What We Can Do to Improve Our Neighborhood."

The entries will be judged by Nathaniel Potts, community relations director of the Board of Education; Alfred Shapiro, city planning officer, and Charles Moore of the Newark Public Information Office.

Entries have come from nearly all the senior and junior high schools in Newark — and even from the evening adult school. Some young people submitted more than one essay. A woman sent in a poem. And a boy wrote at the bottom of his paper: "I need the money and I try my best." Cash prizes are to be awarded.

## Nathan Heard

## Think About It



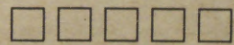
Since beginning to write a column for INFORMATION I've been asked several times what it is I mean by the slogan "Peace Be Still". I thought it was obvious, but maybe some clarification is needed. Simply put: I want peace to be still so that we may catch up to it.

Peace is very elusive, for when you think you're getting near to it — BAM! — it's gone and slipped away again. But I'm not talking about the peace so maniacally, and to me, unbelievably portrayed by the hootings of this society concerning Viet Nam. It seems that that kind of peace, in this kind of world, lies somewhere beyond the realm of fantasy. The peace I speak of is one that ought begin in Newark, in our city, our neighborhood, indeed, in our homes.

I wonder if black people are really able to achieve peace in spite of the rigors of urban living, and the remorse of benign neglect, and the paradoxes of "black capitalism"? I don't know. Conditions cause me to have grave doubts. I'm not without hope. I'm not devoid of a certain amount of optimism; after all, I'm still here, aren't I? Aren't you?

I think the peace of our homes and neighborhoods reflects the peace we have with the world at large. But if such is the case then we are in a bit of trouble — given the patchwork, bubblegum state of affairs that begins in our homes, extends through what is laughingly called "education systems," and ends in the feeling of betrayal and hopelessness that characterizes the actions of so many of our people in their humble efforts to just "get over." Another Viet Nam is almost an assured part of our future and, closer to home, another Newark: 1967.

Why aren't our homes and neighborhoods peaceful? Why are we at each other's throats, slamming each other with harsh words or sharp knives or hot bullets? Did The Man do this to us? The answer is a resounding YES, HE DID! But only in the beginning. What about now? Aren't we supposed to be hip of him? Haven't we all heard of HIS-tory of tricknology? This is the age of Malcolm, Martin, Islam, Black Studies, Black Caucuses, Black Expos, Black Beauty, and even Blackula. So why can't we have peace?



## Thoughts of a Black Woman

By BARBARA E. TAYLOR

Full Constitutional equality for women has still not materialized, and in 1972 — 102 years after the 15th Amendment and 52 years after the Nineteenth Amendment — the women of America are still not free. We continue to pursue the Equal Rights Amendment which would ban discrimination based on sex. No one can be free until all are free.

We, as women, should not have time to engage in agonizing rhetoric on whether women should work outside of the home. As I stated in the last article, Black women have been the breadwinners in many families, and important secondary wage-earners in most families.

Clearly defined for the 70s is a revolution in the relationships between men and women. The cry of "Freedom Now" is being raised around the world on racial grounds and on sexual grounds. Black women are unconcerned with "freedom" as it relates to Women's Lib or other groups, because Black Freedom is still a priority for concerned Blacks — male or female. We understand the discussion but we've passed the point. We see a necessity to help Black men achieve their personal identity in a world which has emasculated them, but we would be making a tragic error if we assumed that Black men's progress can be accomplished by Black women stepping back.

The Black woman today is the marginal worker to be manipulated as needed, reaping praises instead of pay. As the volunteer, cheerfully exploited by churches, charitable organizations and political parties, she transforms her domestic skills — cooking, cleaning and protecting the "master" of the house from intrusion — to a new location where she makes the coffee, types neat letters and screens callers for the "master" of the office. She takes her superior education into the market place and trades her B.A., M.A. or Ph.D. for a new title as "Girl Friday" to a male boss who is automatically provided with "Maid Service". The jobs she gets are highly skilled but low in pay because women "don't need as much money as men."

Perhaps peace slips through our fingers not so much because we can't hold it, but because we don't handle it carefully enough; we don't bring it close enough to our hearts and minds, and we don't guard it well enough because we're too busy searching for an opening in our brother's defense so that we may attack him (on the pretext that he will attack us first if we don't).

Peace cannot come to city councilmen bent on playing one-up-man-ship. Peace cannot come to a city administration that is constantly hassled by the need to prove itself to those who refuse to believe in its validity in the first place. Peace cannot come to a city whose religious leaders fancy themselves charismatic, therefore-the-logical, successors to Martin Luther King. Peace cannot come to a city whose business leaders don't seem to care about the whole city — only what they can get from it. And more important, peace cannot come to a city full of human beings who don't like each other . . . most for reasons they can't explain except in stupid, nonsensical, non-specific terms: Reasons they've learned as children rather than those they've thought out as adults.

Peace has an eternal enemy and that enemy is man. Man, who has dubbed himself Homo Sapiens (man the wise) but we are constantly proving that we're more sap than sapiens. We don't value peace enough; therefore, we don't have peace. We don't value each other enough; therefore, we never (or rarely) become what we ought to be: A rainbow rising from a mud-puddle.

Perhaps the time of peace is not now, but surely we ought to strive for it more diligently; and by our actions nudge forward the clock of history with the same effort we use to make planes and cars go faster. Maybe then those who follow us won't think we were complete fools. Man has reached the speed of sound; he may even reach the speed of light, but what will it matter if he can't catch up to peace? ■

Peace be still.

NATHAN HEARD, a longtime resident of Newark, is the author of the novels, "Howard Street" and "To Reach a Dream." He is a professor of English at Livingston College.

Not content with subjecting women to all this inequity, the male-dominated society tries to convince her that it is all for her own good. She is also told that she is being protected from lifting "heavy" weights at high-paying factory jobs — but not at home where grocery bags, children and numerous other items are hoisted a hundred times a day.

The movement for Black freedom cannot afford a backward step — by our women or our men. If freedom is to come, it will come by each of us using our full potential to bring it about. Nothing could be more tragic than to miss out on freedom because we decided to play games, and we are uniquely qualified to do so.

The goal we should set is freedom for all people — male and female — freedom to develop human potential in a variety of ways, unhampered by irrelevant trivia based on stereotypes. We must move to effectuate this human revolution TOGETHER, or we don't move at all. ■

## FOOTNOTE: Women In City Government

The number of women employed in Newark city government has increased by one-third in the last 2½ years.

As of last month there were 1,353 women and 4,430 men on municipal payrolls — a total of 5,783 employees.

In March 1970 there were 1,014 women and 4,736 men among 5,750 employees. Women have increased from 17.6 per cent to 23.4 per cent of city workers during the period.

These figures were obtained by INFORMATION from Newark's acting director of personnel, James Quinn, in answer to questions in a letter in our October issue. The letter was written by Judith Weis, president of the Essex chapter of the National Organization of Women (NOW).

Ms. Weis wanted to know the number of women working for the city, and a breakdown of the types of jobs they held. Quinn said no breakdown by jobs has been compiled since 1968.



# Much Is Wrong at Wright Homes

Stella Wright Homes is no bargain—even if you don't pay rent.

Most of the 1,200 families in the Central Ward housing project have been on a rent strike since April 1970. They have won some improvements—new lighting, new elevators, new stairwell enclosures, and improved security and maintenance.

But, as these pictures show, there are still plenty of problems: Pipes from bathrooms leak into bedrooms below; puddles and piles of junk attract rats to basements; windows are broken and boarded up.

Toby Henry, president of the tenants association, says the fight against the Newark Housing Authority is being stepped up, and tenants are developing self-help programs to improve their surroundings. But he thinks the only real solution is to move the people to better homes and tear down the whole project.



PHOTOS BY AL JEFFRIES

Children at Stella Wright Homes point to a few of many broken and boarded-up windows.

Niños del Proyecto de Vivienda Stella Wright señalan algunas de las muchas ventanas rotas o condenadas.



Above, Rev. James Fairley points to leaking pipes in bedroom. Arriba, Rev. James Fairley señala las goteras de las tuberías en su dormitorio.

At left, Toby Henry stands amid puddles and junk in basement. A la izquierda, aparece Toby Henry entre los charcos y la basura del sótano.

## Little Money, Much Mobility

### CENSUS LOOKS AT US

People in Newark don't earn very much money, and they move around a lot.

Those two facts may not be much news, but they show up very sharply in final figures from the 1970 Census.

The figures from the federal head count also show that blacks and Puerto Ricans still lag behind whites in income. But even the whites in Newark aren't doing very well, when compared with nearby suburbs.

A profile of the city's people, based on The Census, has been developed by Allan D. Levine of the Greater Newark Chamber of Commerce. The chamber researcher notes the census has been widely criticized as

incorrect, particularly in big cities. But he also feels it can give some general ideas of who lives here and how they're doing.

The census found 381,930 people in Newark—including 207,302 blacks (54.2 per cent) and 27,443 Puerto Ricans (7.2 per cent). Leaders of both groups have charged that the census undercounted them. The census also found 40,104 foreign-born people (10.5 per cent) in the city. Italians and Cubans are the largest groups of Newarkers born outside the United States.

The census pegged the average income for all families in Newark at \$8,637. That's about \$1,400 below the average for the

United States as a whole, and nearly \$5,000 below the income levels in Bergen and Morris counties.

There are big gaps between the family incomes of different ethnic groups: For blacks it's \$7,564 and for Puerto Ricans it's only \$6,319. But for all others in the city, the average is \$10,319.

The gaps show up in other charts compiled by Levine from the census: Nearly one out of every four black or Puerto Rican families in Newark is below the poverty line of \$3,800, but only one out of every 10 white families is that poor.

Poverty and urban renewal apparently keep many Newarkers on the move. The census shows that four of every 10 families in Newark lived in a different place in 1970 than they had in 1965. Nearly half of all black and Puerto Rican families in the city moved during the five-year period, and almost a third of the whites also changed homes.

The median age for all groups is 25.9 years. But half of all blacks in the city are under 21, and half of all Puerto Ricans are under 17½. The white population is much older—half of them are over 34.

## City Riot Claim Settled

The City Council has approved an \$18,000 settlement of a claim against the city by the family of a woman who was shot to death by police in the 1967 riots.

This is the first out-of-court settlement involving one of the 23 deaths in the disorders five years ago.

Corporation Counsel William Walls said, however, that a \$74,000 settlement was reached in the case of a boy who was blinded by gunfire. Other claims have resulted in judgments against the city or are still pending in court, Walls said.

The \$18,000 payment is being made in the case of Mrs. Rosa Lee Abraham, who was the mother of five children. Mrs. Abraham, then 45, was fatally shot near her home at 42 Blum Street on July 14, 1967.

The settlement was reached with her husband, Moise Abraham, who had filed suit against the city. His suit charged that Mrs. Abraham was "struck by a bullet negligently shot from a gun of a Newark city policeman acting within the scope of his employment."

According to the council resolution, witnesses saw one or more policemen shooting toward Mrs. Abraham, and there are no witnesses to contradict their

reports. As a result, the resolution said, it is likely a "substantial verdict" would be rendered against the city in a trial.

## Line on VD

The Newark Department of Health and Welfare has announced the installation of a "Venereal Disease Hotline."

The number—622-3784—provides information about venereal disease control, location of clinic and related information.

According to a spokesman for Health and Welfare, "three lines have been installed and are ready for public use. If we find it necessary to increase the number of lines, we will do so."

He continued, "Education is probably one of the most effective tools for the prevention and control of venereal disease. Our data would indicate that primarily, syphilis is on the decline in the community, and we would hope to make the same dent in the problem of gonorrhea."

The spokesman stated, "Efforts are underway to expand our clinic and we are now seeking funds to set up 18-hour clinics, 7 days a week in strategic locations in the city."

## COMMUNITY ARTS CENTER ASKS FUNDS FOR SERVICE

The Newark Community Center of the Arts is seeking funds from local businesses to match its Ford Foundation grant.

The center is a nonprofit school which provides instruction in music, dance and drama for 1,200 city children. Many of the students are on scholarships.

This year's fund drive is

headed by Dr. Harold A. Lett of Newark, a former director of the Essex County Urban League, and Theron Marsh, board chairman of the National Newark and Essex Bank.

The center's classes, at 186 Clinton Ave. and 89 Lincoln Park, include ballet and African dance, and all types of instrumental music. Co-directors are Stella Lass and Saunders Davis.



# IN NORTH WARD, A 'WHITE NAACP'

9 INFORMATION DECEMBER 1972

## Educational Center Provides Leadership, Varied Services

Stephen Aduabato was talking about his North Ward Educational and Cultural Center — what it is and what it does.

"It's like the NAACP or the Urban League," he declared.

But there's one big difference: The North Ward Center was designed to help whites, particularly Italians.

The center was opened in mid-1971 as a service and information center — and a rallying point — for Newark's shrinking white minority.

Its headquarters at 168 Bloomfield Ave. and its storefront center at 673 Mount Prospect Ave. provide tutoring, basic education, cultural programs, employment service, and advice on everything from food stamps to fallen trees.

As with many black organizations, the stress is on youth. Aduabato, who taught school before directing the center, feels white young people in Newark often suffer from poverty and poor education, but are overlooked by special college entrance and scholarship programs.

With the help of two guidance counselors, the center has helped more than 300 boys and girls enter college or obtain jobs, he says.

Among them are three Rutgers freshmen, Steve Mustacchio, Carmen Blasi, and Joseph Scaglia. All said the center has given them a needed boost.

"If they didn't get me into college, I don't know what I'd be doing now," said Blasi. "I was interested in going to the police force, but I wasn't old

enough. What would I have done for three years?"

Blasi was at Essex Catholic High School when he heard Aduabato speak. The North Ward leader then interested the young man in college, and the center helped him fill out applications. Blasi was turned down for an Educational Opportunity Fund (EOF) grant, but Aduabato — who is employed by Rutgers — was able to reverse the decision.

The young man, who lives at 299 N. 10th St., also obtained a part-time post office job so he can help his ailing father and working mother. He still hopes to go into police work.

Joseph Scaglia lives at 75 Grand Ave. in Vailsburg, but he frequently visits North Ward relatives. He learned about the center at its 1971 Columbus Day festival. He was then a senior in Vailsburg High School.

He wanted to go to college to become a foreign language teacher, but he didn't have the money and "nobody could help... they all suggested I come here." He also obtained an EOF grant at Rutgers.

"Once I get on my feet," Scaglia adds, he would like to serve as a volunteer at the center. And he'd like to see it branch out to his neighborhood. "The kids out in Vailsburg have nobody to help them — there's no tutoring or anything there," he reports.

Mustacchio, of 622 N. 7th St., also needed help. He went to the center for a part-time job in 1971. Now he's preparing for a medical technology career. He's also on the board of the center, headed



Young people from the North Ward Educational and Cultural Center take a break from bocce game with Counselor Carmine Casciano, at right.

Mientras jóvenes del Centro Educacional y Cultural del Barrio Norte toman un descanso durante un juego de 'Bocce', con el consejero.

by James Cundari, a Newark city official and columnist for INFORMATION.

Mustacchio, a Barringer graduate, said many college recruitment drives in Newark are not looking for whites. But he said the center was able to help him get into college, and obtained jobs for him and several friends.

The center's education program deals mostly with Barringer, but also serves students from East Side, Vailsburg and Catholic High schools. The center is trying to tie its efforts to the Community Development Administration's Talent Search project.

Last summer the center also operated a Neighborhood Youth Corps for 150 young people, who ran neighborhood cleanup drives.

There are also high-school equivalency classes on Tuesday and Wednesday nights, after-school guidance sessions, and an Italian club for young immigrants from Italy.

The center has placed more than 75 people in jobs, and is developing a proposal for federal manpower funds.

In housing, the agency is forming block clubs and seeking tight enforcement of housing codes. "We want to reverse the trend of abandonment, and keep the best racial mix in the city," says Aduabato.

The center is supported by Rutgers, which pay Aduabato's salary, and by several foundations and businesses.

The agency is opposed by followers of Assemblyman Anthony Imperiale, who see it as a base for Aduabato's continuing control of the North

Ward Democratic Committee.

Some blacks and white liberals have also raised questions about the center, but Aduabato insists it's not anti-black — just pro-white.

"This is a visible, concrete center to give hope to the white community," says Aduabato, "not through anger or violence, but through positive action on problems."

He continues: "What happens to a white minority community? The typical thing is, it leaves... but we are providing the only alternative to leaving the urban environment."

But there's no denying the challenge facing the center: To get its hope and its help out to the young white Newarkers who have found no place to go but street corners and pizza parlors. □

## NAMES in the NEWS

THOMAS BOYKIN is the new executive director of the Business and Industrial Coordinating Council, a coalition of business and community leaders seeking jobs and training for minorities. He replaces ROLAND STEWART, who has taken a position with a penal reform project.

Some 20 Newark churches and other buildings have been designated as landmarks by the state because of the efforts of DONALD GEYER, an urban planner and local historian. Material he gathered is also being used to seek national recognition of the Newark buildings, most of them brownstone churches from the mid-19th century.

DR. MICHAEL FRATANTUNO, who has been on the staff of the city's Division of Health for 36 years, has been named acting city health officer. Dr. Fratantuno, who has been in charge of medical services since 1962, replaces HENRY GERDING, who is returning to the State Health Department in Trenton.

The four colleges in downtown Newark have chosen LAWRENCE H. ZISMAN to begin planning the redevelopment of neighborhoods around their campuses. Zisman, who has done planning in New Jersey and Pennsylvania communities, says top priority will go to housing, parking and stores in the college area.

GARY SWANGIN, the imaginative young director of the Planetarium at the Newark Museum, has another attraction for audiences at his star shows. It's an Arp Synthesizer, an electronic device that duplicates the sound of any musical instrument. Planetarium shows are Saturdays and Sundays at 2 and 3 p.m.

The Newark Public Library Board of Trustees has cited its former president, DR. MAXWELL M. KAYE, for his leadership in expanding library services — particularly in disadvantaged areas. Dr. Kaye, a Newark optometrist, is a former chairman of the Newark Human Rights Commission, and has been a leader in Jewish organizations.

MRS. ANN GILYARD, who worked in the Public Employment Program (PEP) at Martland Hospital, has been credited with saving the life of a woman who had been stabbed in a Newark housing project. She made use of her health care training to stop the victim's bleeding until an ambulance arrived.

MRS. BESSIE NELMS HILL, the first black member of the Rutgers University Board of Governors, has been honored by the naming of Hill Hall, a \$5.3 million building on the High Street side of the Newark campus. Mrs. Hill, who served on the board from 1965 to 1971, lived in Newark after retirement from the Trenton school system. She now lives in Montgomery, Ala.

Involving the city's Spanish-speaking residents in job and training projects is the assignment of JOSE R. SOTO, a new planner in the Greater Newark Manpower Area Planning Council at City Hall. He is preparing a survey in Spanish of all manpower programs in the city. He can be reached at 733-3917 or 733-6437.

The Greater Newark Chamber of Commerce has named MRS. PATRICIA LAUBER director of communications and general manager of NEWARK magazine. Also at the chamber, a recent survey disclosed that the business group's 40-member board of directors includes only two residents of Newark — REGINALD HALE, an architect, and CHARLES WHIGHAM, an undertaker.

MISS CHARLOTTE ADAMS of the Newark Human Rights Commission and DR. CARMINE A. LOFFREDO, vice president of Essex County College, are new members of the advisory board of the Archdiocese of Newark's Institute of Social Relations. The Catholic group is currently promoting penal and welfare reform, improved health care, and open housing in the suburbs.

STANLEY M. GRUBIN, general manager of the northeastern region of Western Electric Co., is the new Newark chairman of the National Alliance of Businessmen. The alliance, formed in 1968, tries to aid the unemployed through the JOBS program. Grubin replaces ROBERT FERGUSON, president of First National State Bank.

## Big Hunt for School Supt.

A new superintendent of schools may be selected before spring.

That is the hope of Mrs. Helen Fullilove, chairman of the Newark Board of Education's committee to seek a new head of the school system.

Franklyn Titus, the superintendent, is on sick leave and retires next June. Dr. Edward Pfeffer is serving as acting superintendent.

The school board has already appointed special committees of citizens and educators to draw up the requirements for the job, and to hunt across the country for the best person.

The committee on criteria is headed by Robert Curvin, a longtime activist and community affairs specialist for Rutgers University. The search committee is headed by Cyril Tyson, a management consultant and former director of Newark's United Community Corp.

Charles Bell, president of the school board, said the arrangement "will not only permit maximum participation by local residents in this effort, but also draw upon the skills and abilities of experienced educators as well."

At a recent hearing the criteria committee was urged by various speakers to give priority to blacks and to Newark

residents for the job. They noted that the vast majority of the 78,000 children in the schools are black.

After the criteria committee draws guidelines for the job, then Tyson's committee will seek people who meet the criteria. Mrs. Fullilove's committee will then review the candidates, and recommend a choice to the Board of Education.

In addition to Tyson, members of the search committee are: Miss Sally Carroll, president of the Newark NAACP; Kenneth Haskins, lecturer at the Harvard School of Education; Dr. Edward J. Meade, Jr., education and research officer, The Ford Foundation; Dr. Charles H. Smith, associate director for social sciences, Rockefeller Foundation; Paul Ylvisaker, dean of the Harvard School of Education, and Curvin.

Serving with Curvin on the search committee are David Barrett, Ms. Maria Blake, Dr. Joseph Conforti, James Cundari, Henry Darling, Ms. Gloria Del Toro, Ms. Dorothy Gould, Rev. Howard Hageman, Gustav Henningburg, Fred Means, F.G. Meissner, Dr. James Scott, Paul Trachtenberg, Ms. Rose Tucker, Ms. Eleanor Walker, Ms. Carrie Williams and Fernando Zambrano. □





# Eye on Newark

The pictures on these two pages are from the Newark Public Library's recent contest and exhibit, "Eye on Newark." More than 100 pictures were submitted, and 33 were chosen for the exhibit, which closed last month. The theme of the contest was life in Newark. Anyone who lives or works in Newark was eligible. Prizes — all of equal value — were given to three entries: "Ghetto Nightmare," a color double exposure by Kathryn Sparks of Newark; "Old Italian Woman," a black-and-white closeup by Ronald DaSilva of Newark, and an untitled portrait of a young black man by Marcia Josephson of East Orange. The contest was judged by Bruce Reynold and Frank Gaynor, both of The Star-Ledger, and Theodore Bonavita of the Newark School of Fine and Industrial Arts. The pictures here were selected by INFORMATION. In most cases, the titles were composed by the photographers. □



↑  
'UNDECIDED'  
by William Johnson



'SENTRY OF BEAUTY'  
by Henry Blank



'OLD ITALIAN WOMAN'  
by Ronald Da Silva





# 'Observando a Newark'

Las fotografías en estas dos páginas muestran algunos aspectos del concurso y exhibición "Observando a Newark", que celebrará recientemente la Biblioteca Pública de la Ciudad.

Más de cien fotografías fueron sometidas, treinta y tres de las cuales fueron escogidas para la exhibición que cerró este mes pasado.

El tema del concurso fue la vida en Newark. Cualquier persona residente de la ciudad o empleado en ella cualificaba para participar.

Los premios, todos del mismo valor, fueron otorgados a tres participantes: "La Pesadilla de Ghetto", una doble exposición fotográfica a colores de Kathryn Sparks; "La Viejecita Italiana", retrato en blanco y negro por Ronald DaSilva de Newark, y un retrato sin título, de un joven negro sometido por Marcia Josephson de East Orange.

Participaron como Jueces en el concurso Bruce Reynold y Fran Gaynor, ambos del periódico The Start Ledger, y Theodore Bonavita de la Escuela de Bellas Artes y Artes Industriales de Newark.

Las fotos que mostramos fueron seleccionadas por INFORMACION. En la mayoría de los casos los títulos fueron compuestos por los propios fotógrafos. □



↑ 'BLACK SEEDS'  
by Kathryn Sparks



'IN THE DOORWAY'  
by John L. Scruggs



'GRANDMA'S HANDS'  
by Joel Crooms



'YOUNG NEWARKER'  
by Marcia Josephson





**BIGGER AND BETTER:** The Youth Consultation Service Street Academy at 237 Broadway is expanding from 34 to 50 students in cooperation with the Newark Board of Education. The school board provides teachers for the courses, including reading and business.

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**HIGH AND DRY:** Federal flood insurance is now available for Newark residents and businesses. The city administration and the Chamber of Commerce had sought to make Newark eligible for such coverage, particularly for low-lying businesses in the Ironbound. The servicing agency for Newark is Centennial Insurance Co., 97 Main St., Chatham, N.J. 07928.

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**MILESTONE:** This year is the 150th anniversary of Newark's oldest black church—Clinton Memorial African Methodist Episcopal Zion at 151 Broadway. The congregation was organized in 1822 by Rev. Christopher Rush, and worshipped in various private homes and churches before moving to its present location in 1930. Rev. Charles E. Bourne is pastor.

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**CAMPUS CLOSE-UP:** Rutgers University in Newark is conducting group interviews for high school juniors and seniors each Thursday at 3 p.m. in Hill Hall, 360 High St. Mrs. Janice Thomas, acting director of admission, says young people can learn about admissions, financial aid, courses and student life.

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**WELCOME HOME:** The N.J. Employment Service gives armed forces veterans first crack at all jobs and training. Top priority goes to the disabled, and the service works with the Veterans Administration and Rehabilitation Commission to get needed help. The employment center for veterans is headed by Gerrit Van Burk and is on the third floor at 1 Clinton St. (648-3326).

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**SPREADING THE WORD:** Grace Episcopal Church, a Broad Street landmark between City Hall and the Federal Building, has begun publishing its own magazine, CHARIS—that's Greek for "Grace." Rev. Grahame Butler-Nixon, the rector, says the new publication will appear three or four times a year.

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**BUSINESS AT HAND:** "A Salute to Black Business" was a highlight of the recent state conclave of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity at Newark College of Engineering. Businesses old and new were honored by the AKA men. The salute committee was headed by Harry B. Webber of Newark, a veteran newspaperman.

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**ALL FOR ART:** A wide variety of exhibitions is featured at the Newark Museum, 49 Washington St. Currently on view are African and Oceanic art; 19th century American landscape paintings; photographs of New Jersey Shore birds; large and unusual modern art; and American painting and sculpture. The museum is open every afternoon till 5.

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**GOOD-HEARTED:** Beth Israel Medical Center has received a \$5,000 grant from Fidelity Hulda Chapter 26, United Order of True Sisters, for a children's cardiology program. The money will be used for diagnosis and treatment of children with heart trouble whose families cannot afford care.

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**HELP WANTED:** The Institute of Social Relations of the Catholic Archdiocese of Newark is looking for men to serve as volunteer "big brothers" for recent graduates of Job Corps programs. The volunteers will help the young men obtain jobs, social services and information. Anyone interested can call the institute at 300 Broadway, 482-5082.

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**GOOD RIDDANCE:** Dozens of abandoned trucks, buses and trailers have been removed from Newark streets in the National Guard's "Operation Clean Sweep." Fifteen guardsmen, working with the Police Department and the Rat and Pest Control project, spent six weekends on the drive to rid city streets of over-size wrecks.

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**RECOVERY ROOM:** Coffee breaks at St. James Hospital in the Ironbound are a new adventure, thanks to recent renovation of the snack shop. Now there are vending machines, a microwave oven and a bill changer in the room, which serves patients, staff and visitors.

# A Thirst for Learning

## Newark May Build Schools in Watershed

A special committee is exploring educational uses for Newark's 35,000-acre Pequannock Watershed.

The committee is made up of representatives of the Board of Education, Mayor's Task Force on Education, Department of Recreation, and the Office of Newark Studies. Terrence D. Moore, project manager of the Newark Watershed Study, is chairman of the group.

Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson stated he was asking the committee to define the educational potential of the Watershed for both summer and year-around education, plan for immediate use of property, and outline longer-range plans.

The report recently issued by the Office of Newark Studies, "A Revised Policy Concerning Newark's Pequannock Watershed," recommended

establishment of a year-around environmental educational facility.

The report revealed the Newark Board of Education expended over \$1.3 million of Title I Elementary and Secondary Education monies in 1971 for leasing 34 private camps for summer programs in New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.

Gibson stated Newark owns the most beautiful land in the northeast and should use it for the City's youth. "These monies," he said, "can be used to bring Newark children to the land that they own, rather than making private camp owners richer men."

Other members of the committee include Mrs. Elayne Brodie, Mrs. Evelyn Salkin, City Recreation Director Nathaniel Washington, Salvatore Comissa, Dr. John Lecky, City Business

Administrator Cornelius Bodine, and Donald Harris of the Mayor's Task Force on Education.

Newark's Pequannock Watershed contains approximately 35,000 acres of virtually undeveloped property 35 miles northwest of the city in Morris, Passaic, and Sussex Counties.

The Newark Board of Education and its Department of Federal Assistance Programs are expected to play an important role in the development.

Mrs. Elayne Brodie, chairman of the Title I Central Parents Council, said "The land is a tremendous asset for every citizen in Newark. Every citizen in this city should be aware that they are indeed owners of such undeveloped property, the Pequannock Watershed."

# ENGINEERING A FUTURE

## High School Pupils Enjoy NCE Project

While his classmates were going to beaches or swimming pools this summer, Grover Hunt was going to the Passaic River—to take samples of water for scientific study.

And while fellow students were relaxing in parks and playgrounds, Devis Lawrence was pounding city pavements—to get people's ideas on how their area could be rebuilt.

Hunt and Lawrence were among 18 high school juniors from Newark who took part in a special science training program at Newark College of Engineering.

And now, as they move through their final year of high school, the young men say the brief program is still helping them.

"I think it was very beneficial," said Hunt, a 17-year-old Weequahic senior who lives at 246 Clinton Place. "It showed me how a college routine would be, and gave me a chance to get together with people from outside the city."

Hunt—who hopes to go to Boston University and become a doctor—said the Passaic water sampling project has been useful for his chemistry class this year.

Lawrence, on the other hand, does plan to go to NCE and become an engineer. "I've already sent in my application," he reported.

Lawrence, 16, of 60 Scheerer Ave., is attending Arts High School. He's also enrolled for a Saturday computer program at NCE, and he hopes to become a civil engineer.

The Newarkers were among 40 young people from 10 communities that took part in the 10-week program. All were selected through their schools on the basis of interest and ability.

The students took part in surveys and experiments to see how science and engineering can improve life in the city.

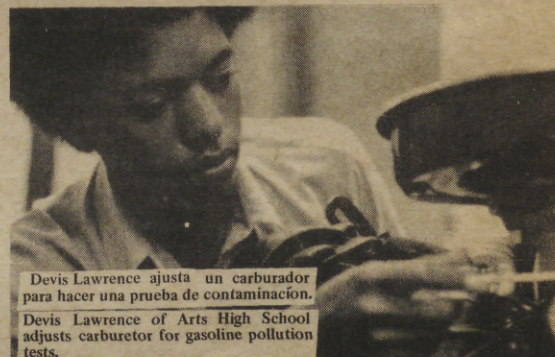
Hunt's group, for example, took samples of water from various points along the Passaic, and then analyzed the pollution in it.

Lawrence's group prepared an



Grover Hunt, right, assists Dr. Jeffrey Schram of N.C.E. in lab.

Grover Hunt, a la derecha, ayuda al Dr. Jeffrey Schram, del N.C.E.



Devis Lawrence ajusta un carburador para hacer una prueba de contaminación.

Devis Lawrence of Arts High School adjusts carburetor for gasoline pollution tests.

urban renewal plan for the area just west of the NCE campus to Norfolk Street. They surveyed the 36-block area, and talked to residents to see what they wanted.

"We wanted to see how the neighborhood could be changed without moving people too far away," Lawrence explains.

According to their report, about half the people in the area would like to move out, but they'd be willing to stay if it is rehabilitated. The prime causes of discontent were housing, garbage, crime and poor city services, the report says.

Leonard Schaper, the teacher, said the young people had developed valuable insights, and declared: "They know the frustration of city life but do not know how to turn that frustration into creative action. Once that knowledge is obtained and they see how planning, cooperation and hard work can change and have changed urban environments, there is no limit to what they can accomplish."

A third group of students analyzed the pollutants in various gasolines, and did a computer study of the cars that flunked the state's new exhaust tests at the Newark inspection station.

The program, financed by the National Science Foundation and Standard Oil, has drawn praise in the evaluation by Lenora Taitt for Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson's Education Task Force. She said the effort has "proven its success" but has served very few students.

Ms. Taitt urged the program be expanded to serve more young people—and teachers, too. NCE may set up such a program during the school year.

In addition to the summer program, the engineering school operates a special opportunity program for 103 urban students; a Saturday morning computer course for 25 high-school students, and a college-credit math and physics program at the city's "School-within-a-School" at Shabazz High School.



## Mini-Noticias

### UN NUEVO SUPERINTENDENTE DE ESCUELAS

Con la primavera, la ciudad de Newark tendrá posiblemente un nuevo Superintendente de Escuelas.

Esta es la esperanza de la Sra. Fullilove, Presidenta del Comité de la Junta de Educación Municipal, a quien se le encomendó encontrar un nuevo Director para el sistema escolar.

Franklyn Titus, el actual Superintendente, se encuentra bajo licencia por enfermedad y espera retirarse el próximo mes de Junio. El Dr. Edward Pfeffer rinde al presente los servicios de Superintendente Pre-témpore.

La Junta Escolar ha asignado varios comités especiales de ciudadanos y educadores para que delineen los requisitos para el trabajo, y encuentren la mejor persona para el mismo.

El Comité de Criterio está a cargo del Sr. Robert Curvin, un activista de muchos años y Especialista en Asuntos Comunales para la Universidad de Rutgers.

El Comité de Búsqueda está encabezado por Cyril Tyson, un Consejero Sobre Gerencia y antiguo director de la Corporación Comunal Unida de Newark (U.C.C.)



Choir from Malcolm X Shabazz High School, led by Eric Tippitt, sings carols at City Hall.

Coro de la Escuela Superior Shabazz, dirigido por Eric Tippitt, entona villancicos en la Alcaldía.

### USOS EDUCACIONALES DE TERRENOS DE AGUA

El Alcalde Kenneth A. Gibson anunció que ha organizado un Comité especial para explorar los usos educacionales de los 35,000 acres de Terrenos Divisivos de Agua del Pequannock Watershed.

El Comité estará integrado por miembros de la Junta de Educación de Newark, el Contingente de Educación del Alcalde, el Departamento de Parques y Recreos Públicos de la Ciudad, y la Oficina de Estudios de Newark.

### MARCAN CON "X" EDIFICIOS PELIGROSOS

El Director del Departamento de Bomberos de la Ciudad de Newark, Sr. John Caufield, explicó durante una reciente conferencia la razón por la cual se está marcando con una "X" amarilla las fachadas y las aceras de ciertos edificios y estructuras abandonadas a través de la ciudad.

"Con la ayuda del Jefe de la División de Prevención de Incendios, Sr. Angelo Ricca, iniciamos un programa de Inspección de Estructuras y Edificios Abandonados. Estas inspecciones han revelado una gran cantidad de defectos

estructurales y condiciones de seguridad deplorables, que representan un riesgo directo a la vida de los bomberos que intenten entrar en ellos en caso de incendio."

"Por esta razón, y para proteger la vida de los vecinos de estar estructuras, (sobre todo de niños y jovencitos, y en muchos casos, de atorantes que se alojan en ellos), hemos comenzado a marcar con una "X" gigante, pintada en amarillo, tanto las fachadas, como las aceras del frente de los mismos. Esto servirá como aviso de peligro y prevención."

### LINEA ESPECIAL PARA ENFERMEDADES VENEREAS

El Departamento de Salud y Bienestar Público de la Ciudad de Newark anunció la instalación de un nuevo servicio telefónico para enfermedades venéreas. El número -622-3784, - proveerá información sobre el control de dichas enfermedades, direcciones de clínicas y dará a conocer todo lo relacionado.

De acuerdo a Departamento, "Ya hay tres líneas telefónicas instaladas y listas para el uso público. Si encontramos que es preciso aumentar el número de líneas, lo haremos."

"La educación es problemáticamente una de las medidas más efectivas en la prevención y control de estas enfermedades.

### TALLERES PARA NIÑOS Y JOVENES DE MUSEO

El Museo de Newark, localizado en el número 49 de la Calle Washington está ofreciendo talleres especiales a niños y jóvenes después de clases y los días Sábados.

Semanalmente y a diario se ofrece un programa para niños y jóvenes entre las edades de 6 a

18 años, que incluyen cursos en arte, naturaleza y ciencias. Las clases se ofrecen de 3:30 a 4:30 p.m. y sólo tienen que pagar diez centavos para pertenecer de por vida como miembro al Museo Juvenil. Para mayor información puede llamar al Museo Juvenil al teléfono 733-6606.

## Plataforma para Cubanos: Platform for Cubans

Vidal M. Velis, Vice-Presidente de la Asociación Cubano-Americana de N.J., Inc. y Presidente del Comité de Resoluciones de la Convención "Cubanos '72," anunció una plataforma que registró los destinos de la comunidad cubana del estado de Nueva Jersey. Más de 300 delegados votaron en favor de dichas medidas y resoluciones. Asociación Cubano-Americana de N.J., Inc. se ha comprometido a velar por que las mismas sean efectuadas e implementadas de inmediato.

A continuación publicamos algunas de las más importantes resoluciones:

- Demandar igualdad de oportunidades para los cubanos en el Programa Bilingüe de Newark;
- Exigir la creación de programas educacionales y culturales que ayuden a

mantener y aumentar la identificación del niño cubano con su cultura e idiosincracia;

- Apoyar el señalar el Domingo 28 de enero como "Día Cubano" en todos los Estados Unidos y organizar actos cívicos para demostrar una firme conciencia cubana y total repudio a cualquier acto de coexistencia con el régimen de Castro.
- Abogamos por la participación cubana en la política americana.
- Exigimos que los cubanos sean incluidos en todas las estadísticas del estado como un grupo singular. También exigimos seamos ignorados en programas creados para ayudar al desarrollo de la comunidad hispana en general.

Vidal M. Velis, Vice-President of the Cuban-American Association of N.J. Inc. and Chairman of the "Cubanos '72" Convention's Resolutions Committee, has announced a general platform for future goals of New Jersey's Cuban American Community.

More than 300 delegates cast their ballots in favor of resolutions which the Cuban American Association of N.J. Inc. has committed to follow up for total implementation.

The following are some of the most important resolutions adopted by the Convention delegates:

- To demand equal opportunities for Cuban-Americans in Newark's Bilingual Program;
- To demand the creation of

land that is reserved for housing, schools or public facilities.

The task force did observe, however, that much land "that is designated for housing is committed to various community groups that have taken no action, thereby preventing development of the land." In addition, it said the meadowlands industrial project is "stalled because of commitments to private developers that are taking no

action, and also because of the inability of the Housing Authority to deliver land."

As for the city's image, the task force criticized "the negative approach of the various news media." But it conceded "there must be tangible and significant improvements in the bad conditions before there can be any improvement in image or assistance from the news media." □

## 'Nation of Newark'

"The Nation of Newark" is the theme of a special recent issue of Society, an illustrated magazine published at Rutgers University.

Four major articles in the magazine trace the racial, political, social and economic changes in the city in recent years.

Contents include "Black Power in City Hall" by Robert Curvin, a community development specialist for Rutgers; "Political Brokers" by Fred Barbaro, former official of the Urban League and United Community Corp.; "Ghetto or City?" by Joseph M. Conforti, director of urban studies at Rutgers Newark, and "Parasitic Suburbs" by Clark Taylor, a minister and urban planner.

Copies of the September-October issue are available for \$1.50 each from Society, Box A, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N.J. 08903.

## City Workers Trained to Use Typewriter, Telephone-Trees?

What's the best way to climb a tree? Or answer an office telephone? How can you speed up your reading? Or avoid accidents? Or motivate people to do their jobs?

City employees are learning such matters - and more - in the new training courses being

given by the Office of Personnel Development.

Alonzo Kittrels, director, said the city hopes "every employe of Newark will get into some type of training directly related to the employe's work. This will help efficiency, proficiency and morale."

The training department has recently begun courses in: Tree climbing; safety training; speed reading; management by objectives; communications with the public; motivation and organization; report writing; telephone techniques; shorthand; typing, and Spanish.

The department is also preparing an orientation program for all city employes. Kittrels said his office will help develop courses, as needed, in clerical skills, communications, management techniques, and special fields.

### Western Front

The Salvation Army's Westside Corps and Community Center at 684 Springfield Ave. provides recreational, cultural and educational programs for youth Monday through Friday from 1:30 to 9:30 p.m. Dan Dandridge is center director.



## A HEALTHY OUTLOOK

### School Medical Program Cited in Booklet

A school health program in Newark is featured in a new booklet about Model Cities successes in 10 cities.

The booklet, called "Model Cities - The Lessons Learned," is published by the National Model Cities Directors' Association in Washington.

Erwin A. France, national president of the association, said the booklet gives "examples of lessons learned"

in the 147 Model Cities in the last four years.

The Newark program was designed to detect children's problems with teeth, eyesight and hearing. It includes a survey of grammar-school children, dental insurance, and hearing and sight screening.

The dental insurance plan covers about 20 per cent of the children in public schools in the Model Neighborhood. Nearly

450 dentists take part in the program, which pays for treatments not covered by Medicaid.

Eye and ear testing and followup is provided to 4,500 children in the city's five Model Schools. About 13 percent of the children have some deficiencies, and the program helps them obtain glasses or medical care.

The article concludes:

"The project has served not only to demonstrate a cooperative approach between municipal departments; it has also pointed up important deficiencies in the health programs of Newark schools. The success of this project will hopefully lead to the permanent installation of comprehensive screening and insurance arrangements within the school system."

Copies of the 10-city report are available from the National Model Cities Directors' Association, 1612 K Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20066. Junius Williams, director of Newark's program, is first vice president of the association.



PHOTOS BY GENE TUNISON

There were make-believe campfires and hobby exhibits for Boy Scouts and their families at recent "Fun Fair" at Newark College of Engineering.

Hubieron exhibiciones de pasatiempos y hogueras artificiales para los Niños Esehcas y sus familias en la reciente "Feria de Diversiones,"

### Jr Museum

After-school and Saturday workshops for young people have begun at the Newark Museum, 49 Washington Street.

The weekday program is for children aged 6 to 18, and includes art, nature and science. Classes are from 3:30 to 4:30 p.m. The only cost is a 10-cent life membership in the Junior Museum.

The Saturday classes include art and high school art, science, and "People and Places." New this year are an "Automobile Workshop" for those 18 and over, and an art workshop for parents. The fee is \$1.

Further information is available from the Junior Museum, 733-6606.

## EL TEATRO



### ¿Quién Le Teme..Raúl?iNo!

Por MONICA ROJAS

Una vez más, la Compañía de Teatro Repertorio Español de Nueva York, se ve engalanado con el talento de cuatro de nuestros actores, entre los cuales sobresale la conocida figura del Actor Puertorriqueño Raúl Dávila, quien por algún tiempo permaneciera oculto al mundo teatral. Raúl Dávila, al igual que Silvia Brito, Miriam Cruz y Jean Paul Delgado, bajo la dirección del famoso René Buch, han llevado a escena la tan discutida versión dramática de Edward Albee, traducida al Español, ¿QUIEN LE TEME A VIRGINIA WOOLF?, con tanta técnica y profesionalismo que han hecho que esta Obra siga figurando con pomposo éxito en las columnas críticas de periódicos y revistas tanto Norte Americanas como Hispanas.

La magnitud de la obra pone a prueba las cualidades histriónicas de los actores y les tiende un desafío a su talento... pero Raúl Dávila, con su incomparable estilo, demuestra con sorprendente maestría su arte y logra su objetivo, junto a la protagonista Silvia Brito, quien, ostenta a grandes rasgos su devoción por el drama y logra imprimir en su actuación sentimientos encontrados que caracterizan con plenitud el sentido de la Obra.

Por su parte, Jean Paul Delgado, Actor Chileno, hace una excelente representación en su papel de 'Nick', y nos hace pensar que muy pronto lo veremos actuar en diferentes obras llevadas al español, al igual que la simpática Miriam Cruz, también Puertorriqueña, quien, convierte momentos del drama en cómicas escenas que hacen la delicia de los espectadores, poniendo así, inusitadamente, la nota jocosa al electrificante drama.

Raúl Dávila, quien una vez perteneciera al Pasadena Playhouse en California, sigue figurando en televisión y radio, aparte de que desempeña una función administrativa en esta ciudad de Newark. Nunca nos hubieramos imaginado que junto a su protagonista Silvia Brito, de nacionalidad Cubana, consiguiera el éxito que un día Richard Burton y Elizabeth Taylor obtuvieran en la representación de la misma obra.

Pero... estas son las cosas de los cuales los hispanos nos orgullecemos y aplaudimos...

¿QUIEN LE TEME A VIRGINIA WOOLF? se sigue presentando en 'The Gramery Arts Theater', 138 E. 27th Street, los Viernes, Sábados y Domingos a las 8:00 de la noche. ■

## THE THEATER

### Who's Afraid? Not Raul!

By TOM SKINNER

The word is out on Raul Davila, who works in the Newark Public Information Office. Everybody around the office is talking about him. Of course, he knew it was just a matter of time before people found him out.

You see, Señor Davila has been guilty of moonlighting in a leading role of an off-Broadway Spanish version of Edward Albee's classic play "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?" And he's damn good, too; that's what makes it so bad. Dig, here's a guy who holds down a full-time job five days a week and then goes to New York to perform the lead role in one of the most demanding dramatic classics of our time. Where the hell does he get the nerve to have that much talent?

Anyway, Raul plays Jorge (George in English), a tormented husband who has suffered under the tyranny of his wife Marta (Martha) for some 23 years. From the opening curtain, Raul gives a powerful, sensitive and mindblowing performance in which he displayed the wide range of his dramatic gifts. So brilliantly does he perform that, although I understand very little Spanish, Raul's great perception of human emotions made Jorge come to life on stage as a reality. To be sure, he's really got his theatrical "thing" together.

Aside from Davila's fine performance, the play unveils three other excellent performers — Silvia Brito, Miriam Cruz and Jean Paul Delgado. Señorita Brito is especially impressive in the role of Marta, the kind of devastating wife who spreads human misery in modern society.

The Spanish Theatre Repertory Company, located at 138 E. 27th St. in New York (the Gramercy Arts Theater), is responsible for the production, while director Rene Buch deserves praise for his splendid translation of the play. Gilberto Zaldivar is the founder and producer of the repertory company.

So if you want to see some good theater, Spanish style, catch Raul Davila in "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?" ■

## Activist Sought in 3 Killings

A man active in the civil rights movement in Newark in the mid-1960s has been accused of murdering three men during a bank holdup and an airplane hijacking to Cuba.

And many who worked with Charles Tuller in the Newark-Essex Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) and the Business and Industrial Coordinating Council (BICC) have expressed amazement and sorrow at his alleged actions.

His former colleagues say they considered Tuller a bit strange, but not dangerous. They speculate that events indicate he has lost his mind and not that he has joined any international conspiracy. But most of those in Newark have not heard from him in a couple years.

Tuller, 48, and his two teenage sons remained in Cuba after hijacking a jet from Houston, Texas, on Oct. 29. They are accused of killing an Eastern Airlines gate attendant.

Authorities say they also shot to death a bank manager and policeman during an attempted robbery in Arlington, Va.

Tuller was involved in Newark civil rights activities from 1964 to 1967, when he took a job with the Justice Department's Community Relations Service in Washington.

People who worked with Tuller recall him as bright but bitter. There were occasional questions about why a suburban white man, then in his early 40s, should want to be deeply involved in protests by blacks in Newark.

But colleagues in CORE concluded Tuller was simply a high-strung person who was outraged by racial injustices. CORE members elected him second vice chairman of the chapter in May 1965.

Tuller played a conspicuous role in CORE demonstrations against police killings of black

suspects. As chairman of CORE's employment committee, he also negotiated with large companies to obtain jobs for blacks.

Tuller worked as a caseworker for the Essex County Welfare Board, and organized a union and led protest marches there. Later he worked as a job developer for the BICC, a federation of business and community groups.

As the federal government tries to persuade Cuba to send the Tullers back, Newark friends were at a loss to explain what happened. Said one: "Charlie must have flipped completely."



Charles Tuller (circled), who is accused of three murders and a hijacking, was in the center of this 1965 protest against a police killing in Newark.

Charles Tuller (en círculo), acusado de tres asesinatos, fue el centro de actividades de este mitin de CORE contra la "brutalidad policíaca," en Junio de 1965.



# A Vote for Our Future

Crime. Business development. Education.

Those should be the top three priorities for the greater Newark area in the next 10 years, according to a vote by the audience at a recent dinner of the Greater Newark Chamber of Commerce.

The diners used two voting machine to answer several questions, including: "What do you think should be the three major priorities of the Greater Newark area in the next 10 years?"

Crime got 102 votes; business development, 101, and education, 72. Trailing them were such choices as health care, housing, jobs, recreation and culture, transportation and "image."

The members of the business group also agreed, by a wide margin, that Newark in the year 2000 should be primarily a commercial center. The second choice, far behind, was "educational center."

The dinner guests had opportunities to confer, before the vote, with most city department heads.

## TEAM Units Reach Goals

One of the three centers of Total Employment and Manpower (TEAM) has reached its yearly goal in job placements three months ahead of schedule. And the other two centers are ahead of schedule in meeting their nine-month quotas.

TEAM, now in its sixth year, is supposed to place 1,152 low-income residents into jobs within a 12-month period. Center No. 1, at 364 Springfield Ave., has already exceeded its quota.

The federally funded agency also arranges for training, day care and special services for job-seekers. Other TEAM centers are at 716 High St. and 37 Broadway. Arthur Jones is executive director and Rev. Ralph T. Grant is chairman of the board.

# Walls' Goal Is to 'Govern Effectively'

Corporation Counsel William H. Walls, the first black to head the city's Law Department, stresses that he wants to "prove that black people can govern effectively."

Walls points out that the eyes of the nation are focused on the experience of government taking place in Newark. The success of that undertaking will show what Black Power is all about, he says.

A graduate of Yale Law School, Walls was a Municipal Court judge when Kenneth A. Gibson became mayor in July 1970.

Walls said he left the bench to become the city's top lawyer "for reasons other than money." He added that, "winning elections is easier than winning the fight of effective government."

"Newark has the first black chief executive of a major eastern city," stated Walls, who added he wanted to be "a part of that event in history."

As top advisor to the city in legal matters, Walls reviews city contracts and tax abatements, as well as litigation involving personal injuries or the



Alex Melvin of Newark, left, learns welding with instructor Ted Watson at N.J. Manpower Center in Edison.

Alex Melvin of Newark, a la izquierda, aprende soldadura con el Instructor Ted Watson; en el Centro de Aprendizaje,

## Want to Live and Learn?

If you're a young man between 16 and 21, is this what you're looking for?

- training in truck driving, auto mechanics, welding, cooking, painting, electricity, carpeting or other skills.
- free room and board.
- a swimming pool, gymnasium, recreation room and dances.
- high-school equivalency courses, and special classes in English for the Spanish-speaking.

- clothing allowances...free medical and dental care...payments of \$15 every two weeks, with another \$50 set aside for you every month.

If this is what you're looking for, you can find it at the N. J. Residential Manpower Center in Edison. It's a vocational training center that took over the Kilmer Job Corps Center.

Enrollment is possible any time, and tours can be arranged for a closer look.

Information is also available from the State Employment Service at 1004 Broad Street (648-2799) or from Paul Kaleda, Job Corps Opportunity specialist, in Paterson at 279-4100.

## ¿Quiere Vivir y Aprender?

Si usted es un Joven entre las edades de 16 y 21 años, ¿es esto lo que usted busca?

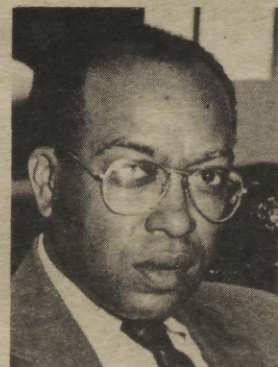
- Entrenamiento en el manejo de camiones, mecánica de automóvil, soldadura, cocina, pintura, electricidad, alfombrados y otros oficios.
- Habitación y comida gratis.
- Piscina, gimnasio, salón de recreo y bailes.
- Cursos en equivalencia de escuela superior.
- Clases especiales de Inglés para los hispanos.

- Comida y ropa... - Cuidado médico y dental gratis...

- Pagos de \$15 cada dos semanas y otros \$50 ahorrados para usted mensualmente.

Si esto es lo que está buscando, usted puede encontrarlo en la residencia que tiene Manpower Center en Edison.

Usted también puede obtener información del Servicio de Empleos del Estado, localizado en el 1004 de la Calle Broad, con teléfono 648-2799. También puede llamar al especialista en Oportunidades de Trabajo del Cuerpo Sr. Paul Kaleda, en Paterson, al teléfono 279-4100.



responsibilities of municipal departments.

A native of Atlantic City, Walls, 39, became a member of the N.J. Bar Association in 1959 and in the same year came to Newark to work as an associate to the late attorney Herbert Klosk.

"It was while working for Klosk that I received my trial baptism," he said. "Those first cases with Klosk were truly a test. It was like being a baby who's been thrown into water and told to swim," he said.

In 1962 he became an

assistant corporation counsel for the city, and opened a private law practice.

Walls was awarded a Municipal Court judgeship in 1968 and held that position until 1970, when he became corporation counsel under the Gibson Administration.

He attended public high school in Atlantic City, and Dartmouth College, in Hanover, N.M., where he majored in international relations.

He received an A.B. degree in 1954, cum laude with high distinction, was a member of Phi Beta Kappa, and was class marshal.

He attended the Yale Law School in New Haven, Conn., and received an L.B. degree in 1957.

## Guild Training

The Mount Carmel Guild of the Catholic Archdiocese of Newark has received a federal grant of \$184,000 to train 75 persons as painters, maintenance men and security guards. They will earn \$2.75 to \$3 an hour after training.

# City Pressing Crackdown On Food Health Violations

15 INFORMATION DECEMBER 1972

The city in recent weeks has accused dozens of restaurants, bars, groceries and institutions of unsanitary conditions.

Targets of the crackdown by the Department of Health and Welfare have included schools, a hospital - and even the snack bar in the basement of City Hall.

"We are not going to let up on places whose noncompliance with our health code could actually endanger the physical wellbeing of the people they serve," stated a spokesman for health and welfare.

"Our department policy allows seven to 10 days for correction of health and safety hazards. If compliance is not met the establishment is ordered closed until the necessary improvements have been made," he continued.

According to the spokesman

most of the deficiencies include unclean equipment and utensils, improperly maintained toilet and hand-washing facilities; defective refrigeration; insect and rat infestation; unsatisfactory handling of garbage and trash, and improper storage of perishable foods.

A number of proprietors of restaurants and food stores complained about the crackdown. But an official of the department told them:

"One way to keep your name out of the newspaper is to comply with the ordinances we must enforce, as long as they are in the books.

"If you feel that State and local health laws are 'utterly ridiculous' then you always have that civic right to appeal to the State Legislature or the City Council and ask for changes."

## Citan Negocios por Infracciones

"No vamos a permitir que aquellos lugares públicos que no cumplen con el Código de Sanidad y Ponen en Peligro la salud de las personas a quienes les rinden servicios, se mantengan en operación." Así se expresó el Departamento de Salud y Bienestar de Newark.

"La política de nuestro departamento otorga de siete a diez días para corregir estos peligros a la salud y seguridad del parroquiano. Si no se cumple

con ésto, se ordena el cierre del establecimiento hasta tanto no se hayan cumplido las mejoras necesarias."

De acuerdo con el departamento, "Muchas de estas deficiencias incluyen equipos y utensilios sucios, facilidades de inodoros y lavamanos descuidados, refrigeración defectuosa, lugares contaminados con ratas e insectos, tratamiento impropio de basuras y desperdicios y almacenamiento inadecuado de alimentos de fácil descomposición."

*The following food establishments have been cited for unsanitary conditions and failure to maintain a satisfactory level of compliance with the city's Health and Sanitation Code.*

*Los siguientes establecimientos que sirven comida, han sido citados por no mantener condiciones sanitarias adecuadas y por fallar en tener un grado satisfactorio de condiciones generales, de acuerdo al Código de Salud y Sanidad de la ciudad.*

Doctor's Hospital, 65 Avon Ave.	King Novelties, 348 Clinton Ave.
Morry's Market, 1062 Bergen St.	M & S Market, Inc.,
Comeback, 127 Clinton Ave.	157 W. Market St.
McKinley School, 132 7th Ave.	John's Chicken Bar, 291 16th Ave.
Melody Restaurant, 392 Wilson Ave.	Sam Garruto Pork Store,
Caruso's Drive-In Snack Bar,	336 Bloomfield Ave.
939 Raymond Blvd.	Driftwood Lounge,
Equisque Grocery, 380 Chestnut St.	77-79 Springfield Ave.
Tip Top Variety, 54 14th St.	Caribou Inc.,
Wickliffe St. School, 15 Wickliffe St.	59-63 Springdale Ave.
Cedar Market, 479 Clinton Ave.	Union Food Store,
Mayer's Supermarket, 53-55 7th Ave.	57 Springdale Ave.
Hernandez Grocers, 381 Bloomfield Ave.	Secundine Sassa, 663 S. 18th St.
Ding Ho Restaurant, 58 Green St.	Walter Heltoh, 415 Hawthorne Ave.
J & D Supermarket, 482 Hawthorne Ave.	Vary's Grocer, 124 Orange St.
Spike's White Palace, 233 Park Ave.	La Campana, 2 No. 9th St.
Harold's Pizza Restaurant,	Larry's Cotton Club,
244 Lyons Ave.	723 Frelinghuysen Ave.
Penn Tower, 23-33 Raymond Pl. E.	Barrios & Martinez,
H & I Grocery and Restaurant,	183 Lafayette St.
2 Columbia St.	Mr. Garcia, 58 Fleming Ave.
Jersey Packing Meat Center,	Santos Market, 227 Market St.
136 Orange St.	Stella's Delicatessen,
Frank's Grocery, 85 7th Ave.	149 Fleming Ave.
Roman's Supermarket, 1187 1/2 Broad St.	Ernest's Market,
Zurawski's Bakery, 417 Chestnut St.	1000 South Orange Ave.
Williams' Restaurant, 40 Astor St.	Jay & Gee Food Market,
City Hall Snack Bar, 920 Broad St.	441 Avon Ave.
(City Hall)	Villani's Market, 142 Ferry St.
Bennett's Grocery, 9 7th Ave.	D & J Supermarket, 134 Ferry St.
National Food Center, 70 Broadway	Arlene's Coffee Shop,
Broadway Bill's, 253 Broadway	60 Branford Place
Mercedes Garcia, 68 Oriental St.	Huyler's Restaurant,
Herm's Wine & Liquors, 468 -18th Ave.	744 Broad St.
Salvatore Galante, 222 Bloomfield Ave.	Chef's Coffee Shop, 850 Broad St.
Celentano Bros., Inc.	Ebony Manor, 100 Clinton Ave.
202 Bloomfield Ave.	Trawick Grocery, 192 Hawthorne Ave.
Campbell's Lunch,	Bob's Dog House, 161 Academy St.
96 Clinton Place	Blue's Superette, 70 Avon Ave.
Royal Pizza, 196 Market St.	Belmont-Runyon School,
Mike's Lunch, 460 Springfield Ave.	72 W. Runyon St.
Tropicana Bar,	Dayton St. School,
297 Springfield Ave.	237 Dayton St.
Geno's, 113 7th Ave.	Dancy & Suss, 374 Bergen St.
Seventh Ave. Fish Market,	Soto Groceries, 222 Bergen St.
111 7th Ave.	James Martinez, 122 Sherman Ave.
Samuel Grocery, 105 7th Ave.	Lorena Grocer, 127 7th Ave.
United Foodtown,	Haim Reobai, 510 Central Ave.
611 Broadway	Ponce Grocery, 292 17th St.
George Williams, 503 S. 17th St.	Juan and Edmund Perez,
Moody's Grocery, 801 S. 18th St.	20 Parkhurst St.
Keen's Korner, 524 Central Ave.	Family Superette, 31 Gratton Ave.
Rene's Snack Shop,	Jim Street's Wine & Liquors, Inc.,
291 Springfield Ave.	59 Broad St.



# WHY WOULD ANYONE BE A COP?

By CHARLES W. MOORE

Call them policeman, patrolmen, officers, or just plain cops, the men behind the shield find the proverbial long arm of the law weighs heavily on every aspect of their own lives. Becoming an officer of the law changes many things.

Friends change, as does the way of life that each cop finds it necessary to adjust to. New working hours, new conditions, new attitudes, new dislikes and new anxieties begin rushing in on the man who has chosen to be a cop.

This isn't an easy time to be anything, but for the hazardous — but necessary — job of police work, the time could hardly be worse. Yet despite the obvious dangers connected with the job, thousands of new recruits join our nation's police departments each year.

And what of the ordinary guy who happens to be a cop? Many police officers feel that the only thing to do is to be what you are and continue to live. Few see themselves as something special or different in any way. Most feel that they, like everyone else, simply have jobs to do.

Patrolman Vinnie Camarata of the North District station is a five-year veteran of the Newark Police Department. He and his partner drive their tour of duty in and about the North Ward of Newark. Things happen every day in Newark and for the cop on the beat it's just another day's work.

Young and good-looking, both Patrolman Camarata and his partner, Patrolman Ansley James, who is jokingly called "Jesse" by fellow officers, approach their work with caution and concern — as strange as that might sound.

"At first, you know, my family didn't like the idea too much when I told them that I was going to be a cop. My mother was leary about the job and always afraid for me, but she's gotten used to my being a cop now, and at least she knows I'm trying to help things get better."



PATROLMAN JERRY MAULTSBY

In the short time I rode in the rear seat of patrol car 214, I was able to witness up close that guys like Patrolmen Camarata and James suffer from — they're just people, two people who depend on each other for companionship, comradeship, and assistance when their individual capabilities are not quite enough for the task.

James, a serious guy who can smile and make a stranger feel comfortable, spoke to me of his experience when considering

police work as an occupation. "I said I'd lose most of my friends, and... I did. You don't get invited to the same parties as before you became a policeman. People change how they feel about you. They're afraid to do things around you because you're a cop."

For Ansley James and many of his brother officers, that's "just another part of the job."

Like the other facets of being a cop today, they accept that personal burden and go about the ever-changing, yet always-routine duty of being cops.

Patrolmen Herbbie Holloway and Anthony Savo, both of the Mounted Squad, touched upon the same points in separate interviews when asked what makes police work a worthy occupation for a young man.

First, there's an excellent starting salary and a career opportunity, as well as job security. Second, the opportunity for involvement in helping people and the community. And third, there's the opportunity for advancement in the job and for increasing the professionalism of the Police Department as a whole.

As Holloway sat astride his mount, he explained that more than all of the other qualifications, police work requires that a man be able to think clearly and make precise decisions, even under stress.

"Policemen," he said, "have to deal with all people and they must be able to judge situations and individuals."

As our interview progressed a huge delivery truck ignored a more available parking space and attempted to park in the very

## Young Officers Find Rewards In Work in Spite of Dangers



PATROLMEN ANSLEY JAMES AND VINCENT CAMARATA

spot where Holloway and his horse were standing. I expected the policeman would promptly write out a traffic ticket for the truck driver, but instead Holloway turned and said: "You see, even people like that have to be dealt with. Anyone with any sense would know that a horse is only an animal and that a horse might very easily be frightened by a truck trying to back up over it and that the horse might run wild trying to get out of the way and trample someone in the process. But, very often people don't think."

What there is in a man that allows him to do a thankless job

and not particularly care whether he gets thanked is beyond many of us. But for the guys who serve in those blue uniforms even when the going is not so easy, it is "just another part of the job."

Jerry Maultsby, a policeman assigned to security duty in the Mayor's office, summed it up nicely when he said to me: "... you have to think before you charge into things or situations. Policemen are just people like everybody else, but they have a job to do and if they're good at it then they do that job. Policemen worry about danger at first, but later you learn to live with it."

## Narcotics Programs Agree on the Problem but Not on the Best Strategy

(Continued from page 1)

center, like those named above, and the out-patient clinics such as The New Well, Liberty Village, Mt. Carmel Guild, and the Dana Clinic (now known as the N.J. Drug Treatment Center of Essex County).

While all of them seek the eradication of drug addiction and drug-related crimes, they differ in approach, philosophy and technique.

The resident treatment centers, or therapeutic communities, as they're called, attempt to provide a family setting for their clients. Feelings of hostility, rejection, and other psychological hang-ups that suppress the addict's drive to free himself of drugs can be released through group therapy and encounter sessions.

According to Bill Rieter of DARE, "we teach reason and logic to residents of our program" as a method of helping them cope with their problems. "Our house is family owned," he says, and this feeling of togetherness is the "key" to effective residential treatment.

The out-patient clinic, through the use of methadone, attempts to stabilize the addicts' dependence on heroin by eliminating the pains of withdrawal, while at the same time providing physical and

psychological strength.

Techniques used by clinics may vary sharply. George "Spec" Hicks, director of The New Well, and the only black to hold the top office in a drug treatment center, says: "Therapeutic communities hold valuable information within the house." Hicks wants to rehabilitate the addict on an out-patient basis and let him act to the community as an information source on drug abuse.

He points out that the out-patient must feel he can kick the habit himself. However, in the resident community addicts often find strength within the house that enables rehabilitation to succeed.

Generally, all agencies interviewed agreed each center has its own unique approaches, and no one type is the answer. Directors state that space limitations and large numbers of addicts with a diversity of problems have forced treatment centers to turn away some prospective clients.

Rehabilitation of drug offenders goes much deeper than simple detoxification. Through the use of methadone thousands of addicts could be cleaned up in four days. Donald Tucker, director of the city's Addiction

Planning and Coordinating Committee, says, "everybody doesn't have the intestinal motivation to jump off drugs."

The black addict, Tucker says, is confronted by racism, no jobs, no housing, and no male image, all "affecting his ability to cope." Rehabilitation must therefore "abilite" the black addict into society, says Tucker, whereas the white addict is brought back to a world he left.

The most controversial issue among the drug programs is methadone maintenance. Commenting on federal spending in favor of methadone, Tucker said, "From the property orientation of America, methadone is the preferable treatment for drug users." It deals in "instant solutions," he said. "It doesn't rehabilitate; it stabilizes the physical dependence for heroin."

Theoretically the addict maintained on methadone receives enough of the drug to prevent withdrawal symptoms and maintain a normal life.

Proponents of the program say it is good because it doesn't force an addict to steal to afford his habit, since he can get methadone free.

Joseph Maher, director of the N.J. Drug Treatment Center of Essex County at 969 McCarter

Hwy. in Newark, says: "The first specific purpose must be to free the user from addiction." He adds: "Some (addicts) will never be psychologically ready." Once an addict is maintained on methadone, Maher feels he can be reoriented to society until he can continue without any drugs at all.

The problem is that methadone is as addictive and deadly as heroin, and reports show that its use is on the rise. Figures in the N.Y. Times show that two years ago 10,000 addicts were maintained on methadone; today nearly 85,000 are.

Opponents of methadone maintenance say it does not alter the social and psychological problems that encouraged the addict to drugs in the first place; methadone is a replacement for

heroin, not a cure; it allegedly suppresses human sex drives; and recent reports (mostly from New York and Washington) show overdoses from methadone are rising in comparison to heroin.

Evidence from George Hicks' office tells of addicts presently on methadone selling a portion of the drug to other addicts and to school kids looking for a new thrill. Some methadone addicts have found they can make more money selling their excess methadone than they can on a legitimate job.

Whatever the solution, methadone doesn't seem to offer the instant remedy it was envisioned to.

The cure seemingly lies in the most commonly expressed point of all the Newark drug programs: "Drugs are not the problem — They are the effect!"

## Please Don't Give!

Rev. Ralph Grant, Jr., executive director of ACTION NOW, has issued a warning to citizens of Newark about phony fund raising.

According to Mr. Grant, "My office has received numerous calls from citizens regarding solicitors coming to their doors for donations for ACTION NOW. We are not a soliciting agency and do not solicit donations at anytime."

He stated that "If at any time you are confronted with a situation such as this, I would advise you to call ACTION NOW's emergency number, 643-7171."

"Anyone representing the ACTION NOW office is provided with a calling card which should be shown when contacting the public," Mr. Grant added.



# PROGRAMA de EDUCACION BILINGÜE 17

## Cumple con Las Necesidades de Cultura y Language de Los Niños

La Sra. Gloria Del Toro, administradora del Programa de Educación Bilingüe, Título I, ha tomado un año de licencia para cursar estudios graduados en la Universidad de Nueva York.

Por GLORIA DEL TORO

El Programa de Educación Bilingüe fue recientemente elogiado por cumplir con las necesidades de cultura y language de los niños puertorriqueños y de habla hispana de la ciudad de Newark. Después de un estudio y evaluación de un año de duración, los Doctores Eugenio Bucchioni de la Universidad de la Ciudad de Nueva York, y Frank Cordasco, del Colegio Estatal de Montclair se mostraron impresionados "con el enfoque flexible y novedoso del Programa, que permite que se pueda modificar el curriculum de enseñanza básico, de manera que se puedan satisfacer las necesidades educacionales del estudiante bilingüe."

Su iniciación fué resultado de los esfuerzos combinados de los diferentes grupos hispanos de Newark, quienes el 28 de abril de 1970 se presentaron ante una reunión de la Junta de Educación y demandaron enérgicamente que se elaborasen programas educativos tendientes a satisfacer las necesidades de los niños hispanos, principalmente de los puertorriqueños.

Investigaciones y estudios revelan grados alarmantes de retardación académica, principalmente en las áreas de lectura y matemática entre los niños hispanos; y, aún más, entre los niños puertorriqueños. Se ha probado también que el niño puertorriqueño está dos y tres grados por debajo de las normas nacionales en lectura y matemática, y está en estas dos áreas más atrasado que el niño negro o el blanco pobre.

El ignorar las diferencias culturales, el idioma, los problemas de ajuste a un nuevo ambiente y otros, han traído como consecuencia lógica el estancamiento educativo de nuestros niños. El haber creado como vehículo de enseñanza un idioma que es irrelevante al niño por cuanto no le entiende y por consiguiente no ha podido aprender, ha provocado en el niño un gran sentimiento de hostilidad, indiferencia, apatía y recelo contra el sistema educativo y contra todo aquello que éste representa.

El objetivo principal de la educación bilingüe es el de proveer una estructura mediante la cual el alumno pueda recibir sus primeras enseñanzas en la lengua materna, sobreteniéndose que ésta es la lengua que él domina cuando entra a la escuela; y a la misma vez recibir instrucción en una segunda lengua. No existe verdadera enseñanza bilingüe si el idioma se enseña independientemente de la cultura que éste representa. En un programa de educación bilingüe bicultural se supone que en un período aproximado de cinco años el niño pueda hablar idiomas con fluidez.

El presente Programa de Educación Bilingüe en Newark funciona en once (11) escuelas: nueve (9) elementales y dos (2) intermedias. Estas son:

Broadway Elementary and Junior High, Dayton Street, Franklin, Garfield, Hawkins Street, McKinley, Oliver Street, South Street, Summer Avenue, y Webster J.H. Estas escuelas han estado operando desde noviembre de 1970. Tiene una matrícula de 2,770 y un presupuesto de cerca de \$700,000. La mayoría de los estudiantes son puertorriqueños. Incluye los grados de kindergarten a noveno.

La historia y cultura de Puerto Rico y de otros países hispanos constituyen una parte muy importante y significativa del Programa Bilingüe. El objetivo último es que el niño en este Programa desarrolle bilinguismo y sea bicultural; es decir, que conozca ambos idiomas: inglés y español bien y pueda desarrollarse y funcionar satisfactoriamente en dos culturas.

Cada escuela tiene una oficina con personal hispano. Por los esfuerzos combinados del señor Fernando Zambrana, miembro de la Junta de Educación, y la administración del Programa Bilingüe, aproximadamente cien puertorriqueños han sido reclutados y ocupan diversas posiciones en el sistema educativo.

Una de las fases más significativas del Programa es la de haber logrado el involucramiento del padre puertorriqueño en el proceso educativo de sus hijos. Existe una agrupación de padres bilingües en cada una de las escuelas donde se desarrolla el Programa. Ha sido sorprendente la cooperación y ayuda de estos padres en el desarrollo del programa.

Además, la comunidad ha participado también muy eficazmente en las diferentes etapas del programa. El presente Concilio Asesor de la Comunidad en Educación Bilingüe, compuesto por padres, laicos, representantes de agencias de la comunidad y estudiantes, ha desempeñado una labor muy efectiva y ha laborado muy estrechamente con la Administración del Programa. Muchos de los logros han sido posible por virtud del espíritu batallador de este Concilio.

El objetivo final del personal del Programa Bilingüe es el logro de una escuela totalmente bilingüe-bicultural, cuya estructura haría posible un programa mucho más efectivo y más beneficioso para nuestros niños. □



Bilingual class at Broadway Elementary School.

Clase Bilingüe en la Escuela Elemental Broadway.

## 2 LANGUAGES ARE BETTER THAN ONE

Mrs. Gloria Del Toro, administrator of the Title I Bilingual Education Program, is on a one-year leave for graduate study at New York University.

By GLORIA DEL TORO

The Bilingual Education Program has been highly praised for meeting the language and cultural needs of the Puerto Rican and other Spanish-speaking children of Newark.

After a year-long evaluation and study, Dr. Eugene Bucchioni, of the City University of New York, and Dr. Frank Cordasco, of Montclair State College, praised the "flexible and innovative approach, which allows for modifications to be made to the basic curriculum, in order to meet the educational needs of the bilingual student".

The Newark Bilingual Education Program was implemented as a pilot program in 1970.

Its initiation came as a result of the combined efforts of all Spanish-speaking groups in Newark, who on April 28, 1970, convened at a meeting of the Board of Education and strongly demanded that educational programs be organized to meet the needs of the Hispanic children, who are mainly Puerto Rican.

Studies and research revealed alarming academic retardation, principally in the areas of reading and mathematics, among Hispanic children and especially among Puerto Rican children. It

has been noticed that the Puerto Rican child is two or three grades below the national norms in math and reading, and even further below the norm in these two areas than the black or poor white child.

To ignore the cultural differences, the language, the problems of adjustment to a new environment, has brought as a logical consequence the educational stagnation of our children. To have created as a teaching vehicle a language that is irrelevant to the child (since he doesn't understand it and therefore, has not been able to learn) has provoked a feeling of hostility, indifference, apathy and mistrust against the educational system and everything it represents.

The principal goal of bilingual education is to provide a structure through which the student can receive his primary learning in the mother tongue, understanding that this is the language he commands when he enters school, while at the same time he receives instruction in a second language. There will not be true bilingual education if the language is taught independently of the culture it represents.

In a bilingual-bicultural program it is supposed that in a five year period a child will be able to speak both languages fluently.

The bilingual Education Program in Newark is presently working in eleven schools: nine elementary and two junior high. They are: Broadway Elementary and Junior High, Dayton Street, Franklin, Garfield, Hawkins

Street, McKinley, Oliver Street, South Street, Summer Avenue and Webster Junior High. These schools have been in operation since November, 1970. The program has an enrollment of 2,770 children and a budget of nearly \$700,000. The majority of the students are Puerto Rican. It includes grades Kindergarten through 9th grade.

The history and culture of Puerto Rico and other Hispanic countries constitute an important and significant aspect of the Bilingual Program. The ultimate goal is that the child in this program develop bilingualism and biculturalism; that is, that he should know both English and Spanish well and can function satisfactorily in two cultures.

Each school has an office with Hispanic personnel. Through the combined efforts of Fernando Zambrana, member of The Board of Education, and the administrator of the Bilingual Program, approximately 100 Puerto Ricans have been recruited and occupy diverse positions in the educational system.

One of the most significant aspects of the Program is that it has been able to involve the Puerto Rican parent in his child's educational process. There is a bilingual parents' group in each school when a bilingual education center is in operation. The help and cooperation these parents have given the program has been surprising.

Moreover, the community has also actively participated in the different stages of the program. The present Advisory Community Council on Bilingual Education is made up of parents, laymen, representatives of community agencies and students. It has carried on effective work and has worked very close with the Program Administrator. Many of the achievements of the Program have been possible thanks to the fighting spirit of this council.

The final goal of the personnel of the Bilingual Program is the institution of a total bilingual-bicultural school, whose structure would make possible a program more effective and beneficial for our children. □



Parents join their children in using new equipment in learning English as a second language at Wilson Avenue School.

Los padres se unen a sus hijos para practicar con el nuevo equipo electrónico utilizado para aprender Inglés como segunda lengua en la Escuela de la Avenida Wilson.



would advise me to make this appointment based on ethnic consideration. This is a repetition of history within my administration. I maintained a deaf ear when elements of the community wanted John Redden not to receive the post because of ethnic considerations.

I have done my best to present to the Council a man capable of tackling the vast job of law enforcement and criminal justice.

Since I have made my decision, I now place in the hands of the Municipal Council the responsibility of making their decision as to whether or not they will confirm my judgment. My judgment was made out of deep concern for the well-being of 400,000 people, out of a concern for women who are afraid to walk the streets. I thought about our over-crowded jails and our loaded court calendars. I considered the problems of the ex-offender and our ability as a society to deal with him as a human being. Paramount in my

mind was the need for greater racial harmony within our city.

More important than this even, my decision hinged on a man who could enforce the law while tempering enforcement with justice, sensitivity and a realistic understanding of the social conditions out of which our present situation has come. Unity is the first requisite for destroying racial disharmony. Primary and basic to this goal is the need for color-blind administration of justice.

My appointment is a non-political appointment. The people of the City of Newark cannot afford nor should be imposed upon with a political decision in such a sensitive area. No section of our city should be left unprotected. No individual should feel the structure of law is indifferent to his plea. Therefore, an understanding of our city's total history is essential to law enforcement.

I sincerely hope that the Municipal Council will dismiss, as I have, all political pressures and evaluate this appointment in light of what is best

for nearly 400,000 people. The sole test of a civil servant's conduct should be his ability to perform the tasks which are entrusted to him. Anything else is entirely immaterial.

Certainly, I would not be presumptuous enough to imply that the Municipal Council has not taken into consideration the general well-being of the citizens of the City of Newark and therefore, I will assume they will also judge the new police director in light of the needs of our people.

The most significant fact in the lives of human beings is that it is always possible to make tomorrow a new day. In the matter of a director of police who will guard the City and well-being of all of our citizens, I would like to join hands with the Council and make tomorrow a new day.

The true welfare of a people does not allow compromise in this case. If this administration compromises this point, the true interest of the people of Newark will be this administration's most hard judge. ■

## ○○○ Community Center

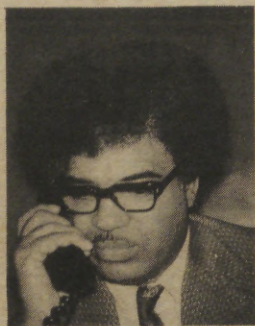
(Continued from page 3)

presently working toward a degree in nursing.

"I've had the chance to be of some help to a lot of people in this job, and I'll miss that. I am going to school - I'll probably continue that by getting some financial aid. My children and me will lose the excellent health care we received here, and of course I'll lose the job."

While Ms. Jones didn't elaborate on her own situation, you can't help but wonder if she has to return to welfare after having discovered that she can contribute to the general and specific wellbeing of her community that would be a depressant to human values of concern and caring with she obviously possesses.

The health care center has approximately 1,700 families registered with it. They receive treatment in the areas of pediatrics, internal medicine, obstetrics - gynecology, social services, dental care, nutrition counselling and information, and information, health education, specialized medicine, and emergency care. And even with



KENNETH PETERSON

this large caseload, patients are not usually subjected to more than a 10 minute wait when visiting the center.

Working closely with the Medical College and Martland Hospital, the union has managed to upgrade the quality of health care and service for thousands of the city's residents.

But the great pity in all of this is that the health center, a service vitally needed, is being shut down. Even if it were being closed for reasons of poor management - and it is not - such a loss would still be a hard blow to the wellbeing of the community. □

## New P.V. Council

(Continued from page 2)

to need programs where we can show an impact," Turco said.

He recalled the program had been the subject of a long battle between the administration and council, but said there is now "a high degree of cooperation."

A more pessimistic note was sounded by Junius Williams, director of the Community Development Administration. Because of the national election results, he said, Planned Variations may be "the last hurrah" for federal spending in the cities.

The first orders of business for the new board are the election of officers; adoption of bylaws; selection of committees on physical, social and economic development; the drafting of goals and priorities, and the review of specific projects.

The membership of the board is as follows:

Appointed by Mayor Gibson were these six members of the old Model Neighborhood Council:

Sally Carroll, president of the Newark NAACP; Carmen China of the Puerto Rican Congress; Ralph Matarazzo, a city water accounting supervisor; Aneatha Todd, retired; Esta Williams of the Hayes Homes Tenant Association, and Harold

Wilson, chairman of the R-32 Project Area Committee.

Also appointed by the mayor were these 12 members:

Harold Adler, regional director of the Anti-Defamation League; Carmen Contreras, a Puerto Rican leader; Rhoda Daniels of United Way; Helen Fullilove of the Board of Education; Susie Green, a youth representative, and Charles Hall, president of the Chamber of Commerce.

Dr. James Kelly of the Council for Higher Education in Newark; Theodore Murnick, an investment broker; Rev. Alphonso Romon of the Metropolitan Ecumenical Ministry; James Rone of the Newark Tenants Council; Charles Sanders, director of the Urban League, and James White of the Senior Citizens Commission.

Appointed to the board by city councilmen were the following nine members:

Council President Louis Turco - Alphonse Rossi, vice principal of East Side High School; Councilman Michael Bontempo - John Fernicola; Councilman Michael Bottone - Walter W. Carroll, Jr., a businessman; Councilman Anthony Giuliano - Stephen Adubato, North Ward Democratic chairman; Councilman Earl Harris - Alvin Oliver, anti-poverty official; Councilman Sharpe James - Richard McLish; Councilman Frank Megaro - Anthony Vitelli; Councilman Ralph Villani - Joseph Parlavecchio, vice principal of Oliver Street School, and Councilman Dennis Westbrook - Fred Butler, manager of Scudder Homes. □

## Un Vivo Ejemplo

(Viene de la página 3)

Sociales de la Escuela Superior Ponce de Leon.

En 1966, comenzó a tomar parte en el Programa de Intercambio de Profesores de la Conferencia Nacional de Judíos y Cristianos, establecido entre Puerto Rico y Nueva York. Ese mismo año se trasladó a Nueva York donde continuó enseñando en el nivel de Escuela Superior.

Para 1969 se le nombró Director Regional de la Oficina del NCCJ de Brooklyn. Comentando sobre su labor en la Oficina de Brooklyn, el Sr. Irving Feist, Co-Chairman Regional para Nueva Jersey y Presidente de Feist & Feist, nos dice: "Como Director para la Oficina de Brooklyn del NCCJ, Marrero tuvo a su cargo un trabajo difícil, saliendo airoso del mismo. Desarrolló un vigoroso plan de trabajo y ayuda a la juventud, a la policía y a la comunidad; y mejoró y extendió la participación de adultos en escuelas, iglesias, sinagogas y otras empresas comunales. Su capacidad para mejorar y calmar las tensiones entre grupos es loable."

"Su preparación y experiencia en el campo de la educación combina muy bien con el lema de nuestra organización: Educar Para la Hermandad."

Desde que se hiciera cargo de su puesto en Septiembre pasado, el Sr. Marrero no ha descansado en sus actividades por mejorar las relaciones entre las gentes de diferentes raíces étnicas y religiosas a su cargo. Verle en actividad, cansa. Marrero es un pequeño dinamo...

No bien está organizando una Conferencia sobre Liderato Juvenil para los estudiantes de la Escuela Superior de Bayonne, o dictando un horario para un taller en comunicaciones que trata con tensiones interraciales, o tensiones entre la Policía y la juventud en Willingboro, como está llamando por teléfono y a los Líderes Hispanos de Newark para invitarlos a un coctel en honor del Vice-Alcalde, Ramón Aneses. Su día de trabajo es largo... su semana laborable, generalmente, dura siete días.

Al despedirnos, en el vestíbulo de su oficina comenzaba la actividad para

adornar el tradicional árbol de Navidad Mientras ayudaba a sus empleados a hacerlo comentaba, "Si señor, los Boricuas tenemos un gran porvenir en esta Nación. Tenemos muy buenos ingredientes como gente. Venimos de una sociedad prácticamente 'no racista' a una que está sacudida por los problemas interraciales. Eso, en sí, es una ventaja. Ya es tiempo de que reconozcamos de que el poder mayor lo tenemos nosotros..." □

## A Living Example

(Continued from page 3)

sociology and Spanish, and was director of the Social Studies Department at Ponce de Leon High School.

In 1966 he started to participate in the Interchange Teacher Program, between New York and Puerto Rico, sponsored by the NCCJ. That same year he moved to New York, where he continued to teach high school.

From 1969 he was appointed regional director of the NCCJ in Brooklyn. Irving Feist, regional co-chairman and president of Feist & Feist, tells us: "As the director of the Brooklyn office, Marrero had a difficult and tough assignment and he was highly successful in developing a viable program which included work with youth, police and the community, and extensive involvement of adults, schoolm churches, synagogues and other community enterprises. His capacity to ameliorate intergroup tensions is commendable. His strong educational background measures well with the Conference's motto of Educating for Brotherhood."

Since he took over the Newark office last September, Mr. Marrero has not stopped in his work to better the relationships of people of different ethnic or religious roots.

To see him at work can tire you. Marrero is a small dynamo. No sooner is he organizing a youth leadership conference for the Bayonne High School students, or dictating a schedule for a communications workshop dealing with interracial or police and youth tensions in Willingboro, than he is picking up the phone to call the

## Official Cited By Synagogue

William Cohen, current liaison officer in the Office of Economic Development for the city of Newark, was honored at a recent testimonial breakfast in celebration of Israel's 25th Anniversary.

The affair, given by The Brotherhood Synagogue of New York City, of which Cohen is chairman of the Board of Trustees, was a salute to the "creative talents and endeavors" of Cohen in the service of Israel and Jewish people. □

Spanish leaders of Newark to invite them to a cocktail party in honor of Newark's Deputy Mayor Ramon Aneses. His working day is long... his working week generally lasts seven days.

While we were saying good-bye, the activity of decorating the traditional Christmas tree had started in the lobby. While he helped his employees to trim it, he made one more comment: "Si Señor, the Puerto Ricans have a great future in this nation. As a people, we have very good ingredients. We come from a practically non-racist society to one that is deeply shaken with interracial problems. This in itself is a advantage. It is about time that we realize that the power is in us." □

## Clinton Hill

(Continued from page 4)

available for welfare and poor families.

Mrs. Helms says she's delighted to see construction at last. "This took years and years of planning," she said. "But I had a dream, and it's finally coming true."

But she's not retiring from the fight. Her next big goal is the redevelopment of the Cooper Memorial Park, which runs from the rear of the Clinton Avenue School to W. Runyon St. The City spent a half-million dollars to build the park in the 1960s, but then abandoned it because of vandalism.

"We want that park brought back" said Mrs. Helms. "It's just a waste of money."

She's also working on the development of some new town houses in the neighborhood. And she makes it clear she's not going to wait another 15 years to see things happen. □





Above and at right, typical scenes in the emergency room of Martland Hospital.

Arriba y a la derecha, escenas típicas en el pabellón de emergencias de Hospital Martland.

## Martland Fights Grim Image

(Continued from page 1)  
state took over the institution. They cite:

The Family Health Care Center, which provides personalized treatment, including the services of surgeons, pediatricians, psychologists, family planning experts, nutritionists and social workers;

An open-heart surgery team of surgeons and nurses, two heart-lung machine technicians and 17 regular heart specialists.

A venereal disease clinic;

A follow up clinic to treat youngsters for lead paint poisoning;

A drug addiction clinic;

A dental program for Newark youngsters.

Among blacks and Puerto Ricans in Newark, the poor are a majority, and for them inadequate health care -- or none at all -- is a womb-to-tomb reality. Some of the most severe criticism of Martland stems from its handling of emergency cases.

Poor people have learned through the years how foolish it is to wait for an ambulance in

time of an emergency. More likely than not, it comes too late.

For example, Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson once related this story: "I remember a case we had some time ago. I was listening to calls on the police radio, and there was a bad accident near Newark Airport. The policeman on the scene kept calling for an ambulance.

"Where's the bus?" The mayor remembered the voice asking. It's on a heart-attack case," another voice replied. This guy's bleeding to death. Can't you do something?"

"The only ambulance we have," someone said, "is on the way to the hospital with the heart case."

The Mayor recalled reading about the accident in the papers the next morning. Two persons had died.

It should be noted, however, that Martland accommodated some 150,000 emergency room visits last year as compared to 34,744 at Newark Beth Israel Medical Center and 40,903 at United Hospitals of Newark.

Martland is the only hospital maintaining its own ambulance service, which made 32,000 calls

last year, including the transporting of patients to other hospitals.

Herman Carter, director of Martland's Department of Social Services, believes preventive medicine, in any form, can eliminate many of the illnesses victimizing Newark's poor.

"Preventive medicine in the form of social services," he said, "is a positive and obvious approach to prevention of health problems in this city.

"Newark, in and of itself," Carter added, "has a health destroying environment -- poverty, unemployment, inadequate education, over-crowding and poor housing. All of these living conditions lead to innumerable health problems such as malnutrition, lead poisoning, alcoholism, drug addiction, unwanted pregnancies and venereal disease. You can't begin to prevent these problems if you don't tackle them from their primary cause -- the environment."

Carter is convinced that this cycle of illness can be broken only by improving the living conditions of the poor and easing the pressures on them. He also favors working closely with community agencies in the best interest of the people.

To attain these goals, Carter said, requires people, funds, and understanding. He believes the public needs to be convinced that Martland's new approach is vital to the solution of the city's critical health problems.

To be sure, the issue of adequate hospital care for the poor is critical. Last December the national average cost per patient day for a brief hospital stay reached \$100. Hospitals now consume nearly 45 per cent of the health-care dollar. It's close to 60 per cent when surgery and other hospital-related services are included.

The high cost of hospital care serves as a reminder of something Mrs. Gaynor said when she took over as the black director at Martland several months ago.

"The wealth of a community," she said, "is in the health of its people."

Of course, that doesn't appear to have much relevance for poor people in Newark. They're in such bad shape that it's now simply a matter of how to survive in an urban wasteland.



PHOTOS BY AL JEFFRIES AND HANDY-BOESSER

Mrs. Florence Gaynor, right, new administrator of Martland Hospital, chats with young patient Rodney Hamilton and his mother, Mrs. Gennelle Hamilton, in the pediatric clinic.

La Sra. Florence Gaynor, a la derecha, nueva Administradora del Hospital Martland, conversa con el joven paciente Rodney Hamilton y con la madre de éste, Sra. Gennelle Hamilton, en la Clínica de Pediatría.

## Second Daily Newspaper

(Continued from page 1)

mayor asked S.I. Newhouse, owner of The Star-Ledger, whether he had any plans to start an evening paper. Newhouse never answered the mayor's letter, so Gibson wrote to the heads of most chains and big-city papers across the country.

The mayor stressed the economic vitality of the Newark area, and told the publishers a new paper should not have to face the same problems that brought down The News.

Typical of the response was a letter from James H. Ottaway Jr., president of a group of 10 small papers in the Northeast: "I admire your initiative and imagination in seeking a new afternoon newspaper for your city... Unfortunately, I think you will have serious problems attracting any publisher to start a new newspaper in Newark, or any other major metropolitan area, where afternoon newspapers, in particular, are in serious difficulties."

Some publishers were more optimistic. John H. Kauffmann, president of the Washington Star-News, wrote: "I am extremely impressed with the job you are doing in Newark and I am sure an evening paper could make a go of it. However, we have just recently bought out our competition... and have our hands full."

One publisher who did not rule out any possibility of coming into Newark was Ralph Ingersoll, president of The Elizabeth Journal. He said his paper is trying to fill the vacuum in Newark, "but I understand your interest in an evening paper published in and for Newark. I doubt if we would be interested in starting a new operation, but I will take up your suggestion at our next directors' meeting."

Sidney Gruson, a vice president of The New York Times, which recently started a New Jersey edition, said his company had ruled out the establishment of a new paper in Newark -- partly because it would create "artificial self-competition" with The Times.

But Williams S. Morris III, president of a Southern chain, saw faint hope. "In my opinion a well-run, offset, highly automated newspaper could be successful in Newark at this time. However, it would not be able to make it if it had to carry the tremendous burden imposed upon it by all the various unions which prey on newspapers."

The mayor said he was not disheartened. "These publishers are businessmen," he said, "and they have to decide whether that kind of business could succeed in Newark." He still hopes some will decide it could.

## Hope Booklet Will Curb Infant Deaths

An instructional brochure, "How to Save Your Baby's Life," will be given to every woman giving birth at five Newark hospitals.

Prepared by the New Jersey Medical School, the flyer is designed to prevent infant deaths during the first year of life.

The project was undertaken as the result of a study at the college by Dr. Ann Browder, which showed a 34.6 per cent mortality rate in 1971 -- double the national average.

The death rate, highest in the country, was due mostly to premature births. One quarter of the deaths were due to accidents and sickness in the home.

The four-page flyer, printed in English, Spanish and Portuguese, is aimed at educating families to guard against accidents and to "see a doctor immediately," before sickness becomes so severe that

medical treatment is ineffective. It also lists phone numbers to call for the location of the nearest community Keep-Well station.

Dr. Donald B. Louria, head of the college's department of Preventive Medicine and Community Health, noted: "For two years Dr. Browder studied each infant death in Newark and a carefully matched normal birth. From this study she concluded that many infant deaths occurred after the mother and child left the hospital. These should be preventable."

Hospitals giving out the flyers are Martland, Beth Israel Medical Center, St. Michael's Medical Center, United Hospitals and St. James Hospital. It is available on request from the Department of Preventive Medicine and Community Health at the college, 100 Bergen St., Newark, N.J. 07103.





La Sra. Betty Young, empleada de la Oficina del Alcalde, marca su salida a almorzar en uno de los nuevos relojes que han sido instalados en la Alcaldía.

Mrs. Betty Young, a clerk in the mayor's office, punches out for lunch on one of the new time clocks that have been installed throughout City Hall.

## STAY TUNED IN FOR CABLE TV

By TOM SKINNER  
and DAVE BOSTED

One of these days Newark is expected to get "turned on" to cable television. But when? — well, that's another question.

In any case, the City Council has finally passed a proposed franchise agreement outlining terms under which Newark and CATV (cable television) corporations are permitted to negotiate for local operating rights. Major provisions of the agreement are:

1. Local control of CATV system.
2. CATV system must be operative throughout the city within two years after construction starts.
3. Emphasis must be placed on locally originated programming.
4. A training program must be set up to teach Newark residents to become skilled as communication specialists.

What is cable TV? How does it differ from on-the-air television? Cable TV is a system for bringing TV pictures and radio signals directly to your TV or radio over a shielded wire (coaxial cable) instead of through the air via an antenna. Cable provides 20 or more channels — thus ending the present scarcity of channels — and each channel delivers crisp, clear pictures.

Why is cable TV important to Newark? For many reasons. The New York stations consistently ignore Newark and New Jersey news. Not even WNET, licensed in Newark, has found time to present programming specifically designed to fill Newark's needs. With cable, Newark residents will be able to enjoy TV programs made in Newark by local citizens and community groups, in addition to getting clear reception of New York signals.

Obviously, cable will affect the economy of Newark. It will mean jobs. The cable will have to be hung (like telephone wire), and people will be needed to run the system and create programming. Today, the jobs are in New York City. Cable can help to pull some jobs across the Hudson.

But cable is more than a way

of creating new jobs. It is a public service, a way of putting people in touch with one another. Cable can provide accurate, up-to-date news and information about what's going on in the city, the neighborhood — even the block. And not just "coverage" by outsiders.

Cable makes it economically possible for ordinary people to create their own programming. Today, every channel is programmed in one or another gleaming midtown Manhattan skyscraper. In the future, viewers will be able to choose between that type of programming and "people's television" on a "public access" channel, taped in a small studio down the block, or out in the street itself.

At present, the cable television industry is at the center of the national struggle of black and oppressed people to gain control of media.

Outsiders will no longer be able to pretend they are spokesmen for a "silent majority" — with cable TV, you will all be able to speak for yourselves. Also, you will begin to receive accurate medical, job, and welfare rights information.

These are not just blue-sky dreams. New York City has two cable systems already in operation. On July 26 an excellent community TV studio opened at 60 W. 125th St. in Harlem. In many other localities, groups of citizens have banded together to produce good, interesting local programming. It can happen here as well.

The cable television situation in Newark is temporarily at an impasse. The corporation counsel has taken steps to revoke a franchise issued under the previous administration. This matter is currently in the courts.

With the support of the Mayor and the City Council, the corporation counsel will negotiate a new franchise agreement. Perhaps within a year, cable can begin to be laid. If so, Newark might be completely cabled by mid-1975, and every corner of the city would be able to receive democratic television, by the people and for the people of Newark.

# WHAT'S HAPPENING?

All community groups are invited to send us notices of meetings, shows, games, trips, exhibits, etc. Please send them by the 15th of each month before publication to **INFORMATION Newspaper, 45 Branford Place, Newark, N. J. 07102**. There is no charge for any listing.

Compiled by ALESIA RAINES

**WEDNESDAY, December 20**  
Senior Citizens' Christmas Party — 9 Summit Street, 12:00 noon.  
Senior Citizens' Christmas movies, carols, comedy, 69 Lincoln Street, 1:00 p.m.  
CDA Block Club meeting, 392 13th Avenue, 7:00 p.m.  
CDA District Assembly meeting, 151 7th Avenue, 7:30 p.m.  
CDA Block Club meeting, 57 So. 9th Street.

**THURSDAY, December 21**  
Birthday Fellowship and Christmas Party, 31 Van Vechten Street, 1:00 p.m.  
Senior Citizens Christmas Luncheon, 540 Orange Street, 1:00 p.m.  
CDA Block Club meeting, 118 So. 11th Street, 7:30 p.m.

**FRIDAY, December 22**  
All evening and day school classes close at the end of the day.  
Senior Citizens' Christmas Baskets and gifts, distributed for senior citizens, 160 James Street, a.m.  
Christmas party at the Branch Brook Ice Center, all skaters admitted free to enjoy the festivities.

**SATURDAY, December 23**  
Senior Citizens' birthday party, Golden Age Club, 69 Lincoln Street, 1:00 a.m.  
CDA Block Club meeting, 300 So. Orange Avenue, 10:00 a.m.

**MONDAY, DECEMBER 25**  
Christmas Day  
CDA Block Club meeting, 92 So. 6th Street, 7:30 p.m.

**TUESDAY, December 26**  
School holiday program — 1:00 Mineral Workshop — 1:30 Planetarium Show — 2:30 Electricity demonstration, Newark Museum.  
Morning, Noon, and Evening skating sessions effective 12-26 thru January first at Branch Brook Ice Center and South Mountain Arena. Both rinks will be closed Christmas day and New Years Eve.  
CDA Block Club meeting, Sussex Avenue, 6:30 p.m.

**WEDNESDAY, December 27**  
Senior Citizens Christmas party, 58 Evergreen Lane, 1:00 p.m.  
CDA assembly meeting, 151-7th Ave., 7:00 p.m.  
CDA District assembly meeting, 598 So. 11th Street, 7:30 p.m.

CDA Block Club meeting, 20-8th Street, 8:00 p.m.

**THURSDAY, December 28**  
Senior Citizens' End-of-the-year luncheon, 540 Orange Street, 12:00 noon.  
Senior Citizens' New Year's Eve Party, 510 7th Avenue, 1:00 p.m.  
Jazz Museum Winter Festival, an emphasis on jazz, Newark Museum, 2:40 p.m.  
CDA District Assn. meeting, 13th Ave. School, 7:30 p.m.  
CDA Block Club meeting, So. 7th Street, 7:30 p.m.  
CDA Block Club meeting, So. 10th Street, 8:00 p.m.  
CDA Block Club meeting, 55-61 So. 13th Street, 8:00 p.m.  
CDA Block Club meeting, 80 So. 10th Street, 8:00 p.m.  
CDA District Assn. meeting, 300 So. Orange Avenue, 7:30 p.m.

**FRIDAY, December 29**  
Kretschmer Social and Friendship New Years Eve party, 31 Van Vechten St., 2:00 p.m.  
School Holiday Program:  
1:00 Mineral Workshop  
1:00 Planetarium Show  
2:30 Electricity Demonstration, Newark Museum  
CDA Block Club meeting, 300 So. Orange Avenue, 10:00 a.m.

**FRIDAY, January 3**  
City Council meeting, City Hall, 1:00 p.m.  
Gallery Talk: "The Land as it was," 2:30 p.m., Newark Museum.  
Exhibitions: City Environments, opens today, Newark Museum.

**MONDAY, January 13**  
Computer Demonstration: "Hands On," Newark Museum, 12:30 p.m.  
Talk: "Animals in the Mini Zoo," 12:30 p.m., Newark Museum.  
Children's Program: "Just So Stories," by Rudyard Kipling, Newark Museum, 1:30 p.m.

**TUESDAY, January 14**  
Concert: Carol Bartlett, Soprano, 3:00 p.m., Newark Museum.  
N.J. Symphony Orchestra family concert, Symphony Hall, 3:00 p.m.

**WEDNESDAY, January 15**  
School Holiday Program — 1:00 p.m., Planetarium performance, 2:00 p.m., Electricity demonstration, Newark Museum.

Dr. Martin Luther King's birthday — Schools closed.

**THURSDAY, January 16**  
Organ concert by Jon Quinn, assistant director of Newark Boys chorus, Sacred Heart Cathedral, Ridge Street and 6th Avenue, 8:30 p.m.

## ¿QUE PASA?

Compilada por MONICA ROJAS

**MIÉRCOLES, Diciembre 20**  
Reunión del Concejo Municipal, Alcaldía, 8:00 p.m.  
Fiesta de Navidad para Ciudadanos Ancianos — 9 Summit Street, 12:00 m.d.  
Cines, villancicos y comedias navideñas para Ciudadanos Ancianos — 69 Lincoln Street, 1:00 p.m.

Reunión del Club de Cuadra de la Administración de Desarrollo Comunal — 392 13th Ave., 7:00 p.m.  
Reunión de la Asamblea de Distrito de CDA — 57 South 9th St., 7:30 p.m.  
Reunión del Club de Cuadra de CDA — 57 South 9th St., 7:00 p.m.

**JUEVES, Diciembre 21**  
Confraternidad de la Natividad y Fiesta de Navidad — 31 Van Vechten St., 1:00 p.m.  
Almuerzo Navideño para Ciudadanos Ancianos — 540 Orange St., 1:00 p.m.  
Reunión del Club de Cuadra de CDA — 118 So. 11th St., 7:30 p.m.

**VIERNES, Diciembre 22**  
Se cierran todas las escuelas diurnas y nocturnas al finalizar el día.  
Distribución de canastillas y regalos navideños para Ciudadanos Ancianos — 160 James St., durante la mañana.  
Fiesta de Navidad en el Centro de Patinaje de Hielo del Parque Branch Brook. Todos los patinadores son admitidos gratuitamente para celebrar estas festividades.

**SABADO, Diciembre 23**  
Fiesta de cumpleaños de Ciudadanos Ancianos — Golden Age Club, 69 Lincoln Street, 1:00 a.m.  
Reunión del Club de Cuadra de CDA — 300 So. Orange Ave., 10:00 a.m.

**LUNES, Diciembre 25**  
Día de Navidades.  
Reunión del Club de Cuadra de CDA — 92 So. 6th St., 7:30 p.m.

**MARTES, Diciembre 26**  
Programa escolar festivo — 1:00 Taller Mineral — 1:30 Espectáculo Planetario — 2:30 Demostración de Electricidad, Museo de Newark.  
Cesiones de patinaje durante la mañana, el medio día y la tarde, efectivas desde Dic. 26 hasta Enero 10, en el Centro de Patinaje de Hielo de Branch Brook y en South Mountain Arena. Ambas pistas serán cerradas el día de la Navidad y Año Viejo.  
Reunión del Club de Cuadra de CDA — Sussex Ave., 6:30 p.m.

**MIÉRCOLES, Diciembre 27**  
Fiesta de Navidad de Ciudadanos Ancianos — 58 Evergreen Lane, 1:00 p.m.

Reunión de la Asamblea de la Administración de Desarrollo Comunal — 151 7th Ave., 7:30 p.m.  
Reunión de la Asamblea de Distrito de CDA — 598 So. 11th St., 7:30 p.m.  
Reunión del Club de Cuadra de CDA — 20 8th St., 8:00 p.m.

**TUESDAY, January 21**  
Science Program: "Birds of the Pequannock Watershed," 2:30 p.m. - Newark Museum

**THURSDAY, January 23**  
Newark Board of Education Meeting, Weequahic H.S., 27 Chancellor Ave. 8:00 p.m.

**TUESDAY, January 28**  
Film on Astronomy & Space Exploration, 2 and 3:00 p.m.

Exhibitions:  
Sweet Water - Ecology of the Pequannock Watershed closes today.  
American Landscapes exhibition closes today, Newark Museum

**JUEVES, Diciembre 28**  
Almuerzo de Fin de Año para Ciudadanos Ancianos — 540 Orange St., 12:00 m.d.  
Fiesta de Despedida del Año para Ciudadanos Ancianos — 510 7th Ave., 1:00 p.m.  
Festival de Invierno en el Museo de Jazz — Énfasis en Jazz, 2-4:00 p.m.  
Reunión de la Asamblea de Distrito de CDA — Escuela de la Avenida 13, 7:30 p.m.  
Reunión del Club de Cuadra de CDA — South 7th Street, 7:30 p.m.  
Reunión del Club de Cuadra de CDA — South 10th Street, 8:00 p.m.  
Reunión del Club de Cuadra de CDA — 55-61 So. 13th St., 8:00 p.m.  
Reunión del Club de Cuadra de CDA — 80 So. 10th Street, 8:00 p.m.  
Reunión de la Asamblea de Distrito de la Administración de Desarrollo Comunal — 300 South Orange Avenue, 7:30 p.m.

**VIERNES, Diciembre 29**  
Fiesta de Despedida del Año del Club Kretschmer Social & Friendship, — 31 Van Vechten Street, 2:00 p.m.

Programa Escolar Festivo en el Museo de Newark — 1:00 Taller Mineral — 1:00 Espectáculo Planetario — 2:30 Demostración de Electricidad.  
Reunión del Club de Cuadra de CDA — 300 So. Orange Ave., 10:00 a.m.

**VIERNES, Enero 3**  
Reunión del Concejo Municipal, Alcaldía, 1:00 p.m.  
Charla en la Galería: "La Tierra, Como era Antes," (The land as it was) — 2:30 p.m. Museo de Newark.  
Se inaugura exhibiciones sobre ambientes de la ciudad, — Museo de Newark

**LUNES, Enero 13**  
"Hands On," (demostración de computadoras en el Museo de Newark) — 12:30 p.m.  
Conferencia: "Animales en el Mini Zoológico," — Museo de Newark, 12:30 p.m.  
"Just so stories," (Lecturas de Libros de Cuentos de Rudyard Kipling) — Museo de Newark, 1:30 p.m.

**MARTES, Enero 14**  
Concierto: Carol Bartlett, Soprano — 3:00 p.m., Museo de Newark.  
Concierto para Familias por la Sinfónica de N.J. — Symphony Hall, 3:00 p.m.

**MIÉRCOLES, Enero 15**  
Programa Escolar Festivo en el Museo de Newark — 1:00 p.m. Representación Planetaria, 2:00 p.m. Demostración de Electricidad.

Homenaje al Dr. Martín Luther King — Escuelas cerradas.

**JUEVES, Enero 16**  
Concierto de Organó por Jon Quinn, director asistente del Coro de Niños de Newark, Catedral del Sagrado Corazón — Ridge Street & 6th Ave., 8:30 p.m.

INFORMATION  
45 BRANFORD PLACE  
NEWARK, N.J. 07102